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THE GUARDIAN

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Ulster death toll is 21

By our own Reporters

Five more people were killed in Belfast yesterday as the situation on the streets deteriorated steadily. The fresh violence coincided with the news that the Government had decided to release 70 of the estimated 300 people who were arrested on Monday morning.

Two of the men were killed during a three-hour operation early yesterday morning in which the army moved in to clear away barricades in the Catholic Whiterock and Turf Lodge areas. As the army moved down the Whiterock Road they arrived at a barricade built at the junction with the Springfield Road defended by sniper fire. One man was shot dead and another taken to *hospital with gunshot wounds.*

A company of the 1st Battalion the Parachute Regiment next moved into the Turf Lodge Road, where another gunman was killed. An army spokesman said that during the operation, which lasted from 4 am to 7 am, between 15 and 20 gunmen opened fire from six *different sniping positions.* Another man was found dead by the army and two more were arrested after a siege in the city's Market area.

It began on Tuesday night when terrorists took over a bakery in Eliza Street. They raked the area with shots as more than 600 men of the Royal *Green Jackets surrounded and* sealed all neighbouring streets. The siege ended at 7 am when two gunmen on the roof of the bakery surrendered to the army.

A fourth man was believed killed in the Ballymurphy district as the funeral cortege of Patrick O'Hare, a young man *who had died in a drowning* accident on Sunday, was leaving Corpus Christi church. As the procession left two shots rang out and a man fell to the ground. He was immediately given the last rites by a priest.

Crowds gathered immediately after the incident and were dispersed by troops using rubber bullets and CS gas.

Meanwhile, thousands of Belfast people, including both *Protestants and Catholics, have* been leaving their homes. At least four thousand Catholics are thought to have fled to special camps set up by the Irish army south of the border, and well over 1,000 have fled to Dublin. Great Victoria Street station was crammed throughout the late morning and afternoon *with hundreds of women* and children clutching belongings. Two special trains were put on in addition to regular services. Each took 500 people south.

The streets in the troubled areas have been full of families packing bits of furniture and belongings on to lorries and into vans. Several *had to carry* mattresses and cases of clothes over barricades. Many Catholics are fleeing from what they believe could be a massive Protestant backlash.

In the Mountpottinger area, a largely Catholic enclave in a mainly Protestant part of East Belfast, several Protestant *families* fled their homes. At least four houses were blazing by early evening, reportedly set on fire by Protestants who did

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Army says 'it is going our way' in Ulster

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

Violence continued throughout Ulster yesterday, with five more civilians killed, four soldiers injured, and thousands of refugees fleeing Belfast.

But Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Tuzo, GOC in Northern Ireland, has said that the military campaign now appears to be going in the "proper direction." The pre-internment round-up had resulted in the capture of 70 per cent of those men the army believes most dangerous, he said, and the remaining 30 per cent, which *admittedly included some of those men most keenly sought,* would be rounded up in the next few weeks.

General Tuzo said that he expected that the present tide of deaths and destruction would continue at least until Saturday and possibly longer. "It may indeed go on for longer than that, and it will certainly begin again after a lull, but things will begin to improve soon, of that I am convinced."

The military campaign "is going in our favour now and in the proper direction and public morale should begin to rise *once again* from the incredibly low level of recent months."

The only matter that *seriously concerned him,* however, was the possibility that "grave intimidation" by the IRA would bring the Protestant mobs on to the streets once again. This was a real possibility and it would seriously hamper the army's ability to handle the present situation.

General Tuzo was speaking *yesterday after the Government* had announced that 230 of the 300 men detained in the Monday morning raids had now been served with detention orders and had been taken from the interrogation camps to internment centres in the Crumlin Road Prison in Belfast and on board HMS Maidstone in the Belfast Lough.

The 230 would be detained under the present order for up *to 28 days for further interro*gation. Then, on the personal signature of the Premier, Mr Brian Faulkner, a number would be formally interned and some for indefinite periods, possibly running into several years.

All the families of the men in detention have been told of their whereabouts and any people who want to visit the detainees have been told to apply for permits to the Minister for Home Affairs—in effect, Mr Faulkner.

The Government has not yet *decided on the constitution of* the three-man advisory committee to whom the detainees can appeal against the orders served on them. The Government spokesman said it might be at least a week before the composition of the committee would be announced. There is serious concern in liberal political *circles that a Northern Ireland* legal expert would share this committee—the assumption being that any Ulsterman would automatically be prejudiced against freeing any of the inter-

It is now expected that a large proportion of those currently detained will, in fact, be interned. Gen. Tuzo's remark *that so far 70 per cent of the* wanted men had been caught has come as a surprise to those who believed that many of the men arrested were no more than minor Left-wing political activists.

However, army Intelligence is convinced that many of those hitherto regarded as comparatively small fish have been engaged in a surprisingly dangerous kind of subversive activity.

One man well-known to journalists in Belfast, a lecturer at a Belfast college of education, *and a dedicated and seemingly* harmless Left-winger, had, according to an army source, a much more sinister undercover rôle.

"Under the guise of political respectability, this man has been a leading member of the Auxiliaries (the official IRA commandos) and had formed a small armed group that had

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Pressure now for summit

By IAN AITKEN

Dr Patrick Hillery, the Irish Foreign Minister, is believed to have told Mr Maudling during his two hour talks at the Home Office yesterday that his Government is ready to take part in a conference of the British, Southern Irish, and Ulster Prime Ministers, providing that the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland is also represented at the table.

He is understood to have pressed Mr Maulding to call such a conference as a matter of urgency, and to have coupled this with a demand for further major improvements in the political *status of Catholics in Nor*thern Ireland.

One idea which Dr Hillery is *thought* to have put to Mr Maudling is a proposal for the immediate inclusion of Catholic Ministers in the Northern Ireland Government, a move which would turn the exclusively Protestant Ulster Unionist Administration *and Stormont into a* coalition representing both communities for the first time since the Six Counties were separated from the rest of Ireland.

There was no sign last night, however, that any significant progress was made at the talks yesterday, in spite of the dramatic touch given to the day by Mr Heath's unexpectedly sudden return to London at the end of the Admiral's Cup competition. Whitehall would give no information of any kind about the talks, beyond saying that no new developments could be expected in the immediate future.

However, it is clear that pressure on the British Government to call a meeting of the three Prime Ministers is now building up in a number of quarters. Mr James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secretary, repeated Labour's call for such a conference yesterday after spending one and a quarter *hours with Dr Hillery* at the Irish Embassy.

In his view, Mr Callaghan *said afterwards, a meeting* between the three Prime Ministers was now absolutely essential. But he went on: "One of the difficulties is that the British Government is putting all the emphasis on security and the Irish Government is putting all the emphasis on political progress. But the two *must go together. Unless they* do, it will unnecessarily endanger the lives of British soldiers."

He said: "I see no reason why people who use guns against the British army should not be locked up. I am all in favour of that. But I can see no reason why people who are not concerned with the shooting should be put behind bars."

"OZ" joins the protest, page 5. Brutal life of a 15-year-old; internee's talk of beatings; and other Ulster items, page 6. Leader comment, page 10. The people who fear and the people who fled, page 11. Why Heath sailed on; another picture, back page.

On the recall of Parliament, Mr Callaghan repeated that he, *and Mr Wilson were still keep*ing the matter under daily review. He added: "If we decided that it was necessary, we would not hesitate to ask for it."

One of the factors which Mr Callaghan and Mr Wilson will presumably keep under review is the number of backbenchers *signing a round robin calling* for an immediate recall. In spite of the difficulties in reaching members who are on holiday, about 60 MPs had put their names to the letter by teatime yesterday.

Work will continue today and tomorrow, with an eventual target of around 100 signatures. A team of MPs, including M. Kerr, Mr O'Halloran, Mr Fitt, and Mr Rose, worked on the telephone yesterday gathering additional names, which now include those of two former Labour Ministers, Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr John Stonehouse.

Last night, Mr Fitt, MP for Belfast West, and Mr John Hume, Stormont MP for part of Londonderry, called on the Home Secretary in London to express their total opposition to internment and to demand its withdrawal.

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Refugees from the Crumlin Road area of Belfast leaving under guard yesterday

TUC seeks £18 a week

By KEITH HARPER

The TUC yesterday set its sights on a basic weekly wage of at least £18 because of the rise in the cost of living in *the past year.*

The economic committee decided on the readjustment. The present target is £16.50. A TUC survey recently showed that rates were above £18 a week in only eight industrial groups.

Workers were receiving less than £16.50 in 112 groups. The Transport and General Workers' Union, with a membership of nearly 1.7 millions, is already strivin gfor a basic minimum of £20 a week.

Yesterday's meeting included a brief discussion of the efforts *being made by the Confedera*tion of British Industry to control prices, and the establishment of a special committee of the National Economic Development Council to investigate unemployment and economic growth.

Several Left-wing members, including Mr Jack Jones, the leader of the TGWU made it clear that they would have no truck with wage restraint, and that the Neddy group should look at the broad economic situation.

The term "prices and incomes" leaves a bad taste in the mouths of several militant unions. This will make the task *of Mr Vic Feather,* the TUC's general secretary—who is a member of the special committee—extremely difficult, as any detailed examination of the future of the economy must include wages.

Lindsay now a Democrat

MR JOHN LINDSAY, Mayor of New York, yesterday *switched from the Republi*can to the Democratic Party —although, as he put it, "that party, too, is far from perfect." This change is interpreted by some as a sign that Lindsay means to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the White House next year.

Adam Raphael, page 2

River rescue

FOUR MEN escaped injury when their private helicopter *crash landed in the Thames* near Battersea heliport in London last night. The machine's automatic floats prevented it from sinking until a police launch towed it to a wharf.

Eating out

SEVEN natives of western Papua, New Guinea, who admitted eating the body of an executed murderer were acquitted in Port Moresby Supreme Court yesterday of *charges of improperly and* indecently interfering with a corpse. The judge said that Queensland State law was not framed to cover cannibalism.

TU-104 crash

REPORTS reaching Moscow yesterday said at least 80 passengers died when a TU-104 crashed on the Siberian town of *Irkutsk.*

'Humiliation'

MISS KATHARINE Hepburn **has sued three New York companies for £1.6 millions damages because they have used the imitation of her "unique" voice in radio advertisements to sell *herrings. These she claimed* held her up to "humiliation."**

Hotel collapse kills four: children saved

By PETER HARVEY

Four holidaymakers were killed and 12 seriously injured yesterday when part of a Spanish resort hotel collapsed. Three young British children were last night found only slightly injured after being trapped under rubble for most of the day.

The children, brothers, were *trapped with guests and staff* under piles of concrete and wood when the roof of an annexe collapsed at the Hotel Riviera, Benalmadena-Costa, near Torremolinos.

Mark Shaw, aged nine, Bradley Shaw, aged seven, and Darrin Shaw, aged four, were spending two weeks at the hotel *with their parents, Norman and* Valerie Shaw, of Grange Park Avenue, Winchmore Hill, London. Mr Shaw is a men's jacket manufacturer and his wife runs a boutique in Southgate, London. The children are recovering in a Torremolinos hospital.

Rescue goes on

Last night the injured were being treated in local hospitals, while hundreds of rescue workers worked under floodlights, searching piles of debris for possible other victims.

The tragedy is thought to have been caused by heavy rain weakening the supports of the annexe roof. Workmen were building a tennis court on the roof, and this may have also contributed to the collapse.

Two of the people killed were Nicholas Reis, aged 37, from Luxembourg, and his wife Ingeborg, aged 30. The other two victims are thought to be German tourists.

The hotel, which was opened eight years ago, is rated as one of the most luxurious in Spain. Most of the 400 guests were Swiss, Belgian, and German. One British tour company, Apal, had 12 clients staying *there, mostly from London* and the Home Counties. The guests were evacuated after the collapse and given temporary accommodation nearby. The damage was last night said to be confined to the annexe, and the rest of the hotel was declared safe.

The collapse took place shortly before midday. The annexe roof fell in a storm of dust and flying concrete and glass on to a large bar, dining room and reception area overlooking the swimming pool.

A New York architect, Mr Alan Fineburg, who was sitting by the pool with his wife, said: "We looked up and the whole annexe was collapsing down on to itself and on to a terrace area. We ran up there and we could hear trapped people *screaming and crying. . . .* Spanish construction workers and hotel staff were digging at the concrete rubble with their bare hands trying to drag people out to safety."

Mr Gerald Horn, of Brooklyn, said: "After the roaring noise stopped, I saw a British man who was a guest with his family at the hotel running about calling the names of his three young sons. Just before the accident, the children had been playing close to the annexe."

Two weeks ago, after mounting concern at the problems *posed to tourists by unfinished* and overbooked hotels, the Association of British Travel Agents met Spanish officials in Madrid for a conference to rectify the situation. One of the agreements reached required *all Spanish hotels to notify the* central authorities of all construction work undertaken.

Picture, page 2. A postcard from Spain, back page

Crusades need CRUSADERS

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Verging on extinction

By MICHAEL PARKIN

THE SECRETARY of the Environment is to be asked to save wayside plants from extermination by recommending county highway *authorities to set up committees* to advise on the treatment of road verges.

Settle rural council, Yorkshire, is asking Mr G. B. Drayson, MP for Skipton, to pass the proposal to the *Minister.* It *suggests* that the consultative committees should be made up of representatives of highway *authorities,* farmers, biologists, naturalists, and educationists.

The rural council has taken up this issue because Settle Civic Society published a survey, carried out by Dr Margaret Buckle, of Giggleswick, into the attitude of 41 county councils towards the conservation of wild flowers on roadside verges.

Dr Buckle said yesterday that a number of county councils did not bother to reply to her inquiries, or gave "replies that could have been written by an office boy," or stated that they relied on herbicides. *One county added,* apologetically, that herbicides seemed to be the cheapest method of keeping down roadside growth.

Most of the other councils were interested in proposals to conserve wayside flowers, but did not feel a great urgency to do more than conserve rare plants on *certain sites.*

She said she had found that three county councils adopted what she considered to be an enlightened attitude — Cambridgeshire, which already had an advisory committee of the kind proposed, Wiltshire, and Surrey.

Dr Buckle particularly objects to the notion that verges should be shorn to look like rough lawns. She accepts that narrow strips of *tall grasses and plants like* cow parsley sometimes need to be mown to give visibility to drivers on dangerous bends. And she is not opposed to the killing with herbicis of clumps of noxious weeds like docks or thistles.

Such a policy would allow the harebells, cranesbill, tormentil, wild campanulas, and other plants to flourish for the delight of all road users.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

NATO refuses to meet Mintoff's demand in full

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain and her NATO partners provisionally reached agreement in Brussels last night on the package proposals to be conveyed today to the Maltese Prime Minister, Mr Mintoff, by the British High Commissioner in Valletta, Sir Duncan Watson. It is believed that the NATO Powers are offering tied aid in the form of credits worth about £6.5 millions a year. This will be in addition to the continuing annual payments from Britain, at present running at £4.8 millions a year, a sum which Mr Heath and his Ministers may be ready to double if necessary in the final round of negotiations with Mr Mintoff.

The offer from Britain and her NATO partners for the use of military facilities on Malta will thus work out to between £10 millions and £15 millions a year. So at the very best Mr Mintoff is being offered only half the total he has been demanding.

However, Whitehall argues that if Malta continues to accept the presence of British forces and their dependants this provides employment for some 9,000 Maltese and represents annual revenue of at least £17 millions.

The alternative offer is limited to annual credits of £25 millions, but the offer has the attraction that it would be in convertible currency, whereas about half of the British package would be tied aid — something Mr Mintoff has already rejected in a public speech in Malta.

Details of the final negotiations now beginning in Valletta have yet to be decided. Mr Mintoff is a man of boundless energy and restless temperament who is inclined to work at his desk in the evenings during the present hot season, and British Ministers are prepared for some late night sessions.

Lord Carrington, the Defence Secretary, is standing by at his office in Whitehall, and could be flown out by the RAF at short notice. Some such emergency mission is likely to be necessary if agreement is to be clinched by the weekend. The Malta Parliament meets on Monday and Mr Mintoff is committed to having the problem decided one way or the other before then.

Big four call third meeting

West Berlin, August 11

After yesterday's nine-hour session the ambassadors of the "big four" Powers today worked through an unprecedented second day of intensive negotiations to overcome remaining obstacles to agreement on Berlin.

The current phase of bargaining, following 16 months of painstaking discussions, coincides with two major German anniversaries — one tomorrow marking the signing of the Bonn-Moscow non-aggression treaty a year ago, the other on Friday commemorating the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

The American, British, French and Soviet delegates continued to maintain a strict news embargo on the talks, but informed sources said a third meeting tomorrow was quite possible and would probably be followed by a pause of three weeks during which the proposals would be referred back to the various capitals.

Major problems still unsolved last night included West Berlin's political representation abroad, West German passports for West Berlin, and West Germany's political presence in West Berlin.

The Soviet Union and East Germany insist that West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic and that, for this reason, West Berliners cannot carry West German passports nor Bonn exercise any official function in the city.

Other issues on the negotiating table are the Soviet demand for a Consulate General in West Berlin, East German control rights on civilian traffic through its territory to and from West Berlin, and the possibility of visits to the East for West Berliners.

Western sources said here earlier that a breakthrough was only thinkable if Moscow showed readiness to compromise on these issues.

Leader comment, page 10

Two-stage pull out offered

Jerusalem, August 11

The evening newspaper "Maariv" reported today that Israel had proposed a two-phased withdrawal of its troops from the Suez Canal in the context of an agreement with Egypt to reopen the waterway. The newspaper quoted unidentified sources as saying Israel put forward the idea during talks here last week between Government Ministers and the American Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Joseph Sisco.

The first phase would involve only a minimal withdrawal and there would be no Egyptian crossing to the Eastern Bank, while Egypt would clean and operate the canal, the newspaper said. After this had been completed and civilian life along the canal had been somewhat restored Israel would withdraw to a second line, which would be measured in a few miles. "Maariv" did not explicitly mention any Israeli objections to a token Egyptian military crossing in the second phase.

It said Israel had not rectified the distance of this second line during the talks with Mr Sisco, but it was understood to be much less than the major withdrawal the Egyptians are reported to be demanding.

The newspaper said Israeli officials expected Mr Sisco to "think up something new" soon because "he must continue to create the impression that there is movement toward an interim settlement."

Meanwhile the Saudi Arabian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Omar Sakkaf, and Egypt's special envoy, Mr Hassan Sabry el Kholy, flew into Amman from Cairo with proposals for settling the dispute between the Jordanian Government and the Palestinian guerrillas.

The Middle East news agency quoted Mr Sakkaf as saying before he left Cairo: "We are making a missin of reconciliation between the resistance and the Jordanian authorities for the last time, and we hope we will succeed." The agency said the two men were carrying messages from President Sadat of Egypt and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

President al-Bakr of Iraq conferred in Baghdad today with a Palestinian guerrilla delegation and assured them of Iraq's "complete and unchanging support," the official Iraqi news agency said. A joint communiqué on the talks between the guerrillas and the ruling Ba'ath party said the two sides had agreed on "resisting all attempts aimed at a surrender (peaceful) solution" in the Middle East.

In London the Iraqi Embassy denied reports that Sidam Hussein Takriti, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, was under house arrest in Baghdad. Yesterday a Beirut newspaper, usually reliable on Iraqi affairs, reported that Mr Takriti was being held as a possible scapegoat for the failure of Iraq's premature support of the coup against General Numeiri in the Sudan last month.

New ruling on deaf boy

Canberra, August 11

The Minister for Immigration, Dr James Forbes, today overruled his Department's refusal to allow a deaf 8-year-old English boy to live in Australia.

Dr Forbes said he had reviewed the case of the boy, Paul Buckley, of Merton Park, London, and had decided on compassionate grounds that he should be allowed to enter Australia to settle with his parents, subject to an undertaking by his father that he would not become a charge on public funds.

Rescue parties searching for injured under the debris at the Hotel Riviera

Unions in prices protest

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, August 11

Several hundred people this afternoon demonstrated outside the Ministry of Transport against the forthcoming increases in bus, Métro, and suburban train fares in Paris. Meanwhile, delegations from the Communist and Socialist parties, and the two largest French trade unions, the CGT and the CFDT, deposited petitions asking for the increases to be withdrawn.

Even Force Ouvrière, not notable for its militancy, has said that it is impossible to preach wage restraint to members, when the State itself does not keep the rule which it asks its "social partners" to respect.

Unusual step

M François Mitterrand, leader of the new Socialist Party, has taken the rather unusual step of writing — and publishing — a long letter to the Prime Minister. M Chaban-Delmas. In it, he suggests that the Government is seeking to protect, not the stability of prices, but the profits of the capitalist undertakings?

"What is the Government's concept of the rôle of the public sector in our economy?" asks M Mitterrand. "Is it not, under cover of giving autonomy to the nationalised industries, making them assume, which ultimately means making their users assume, the social costs, and even part of the direct cost of capitalist undertakings?"

In an interview on Radio Luxembourg, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, M Robert Gallay, has said that suggestions of a coming increase in telephone charges are no more than a "working hypothesis" in the department.

China visit condemned as Nixon' stunt'

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 11

Once again the AFL-CIO has shown that in matters of foreign affairs it is as Right-wing as any organisation in the country, including the Birch Society. The reason is the dominating influence of its ageing president, George Meany, whose personal views on most matters outside the purely domestic field are positively Neanderthal.

The executive council of the AFL-CIO yesterday passed a resolution strongly condemning President Nixon's proposed visit to Peking and his support for seating the People's Republic in the United Nations. Mr Meany himself ridiculed the Peking visit as "the number-one stunt of our time."

The executive council has compared American support for China's admission into the UN with the betrayal of Ethiopia to Mussolini in 1936. Meany himself likened it to Neville Chamberlain's appeasement of Hitler at Munich in 1938.

The council's resolution claimed that China was a military and dictatorial state unfit for membership of the world organisation, the charter of which requires that candidates for membership be "peace-loving."

Mr Meany and his AFL-CIO have been increasingly critical of President Nixon's domestic policies after a brief early honeymoon period. Now they have launched a major attack on his foreign policy, with which they have previously been in general aggreement.

There seems little doubt that if Senator Henry Jackson (Dem. Washington) really enters the Democratic race for nomination to the Presidency — which he seems more and more inclined to do — he will be Mr Meany's man; and that of many of his 13 million fellow trade unionists. It could be a major card in Mr Jackson's otherwise rather poor hand.

Jackson takes a liberal view on most economic and domestic issues. But he is a "law and order" man who has been hitting out against those "who say that law and order are code-words for fascism and repression." He is clearly trying to establish a substantial contrast between himself and the several other putative and more liberal Democratic candidates such as McGovern, Muskie, and Kennedy. Jackson is also an outspoken hawk on Vietnam, and a defender of big spending by the Pentagon.

Sato hints at realignment

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN: Tokyo, August 11

Japan is actively considering a reappraisal of its relations with China in the light of President Nixon's proposed visit to Peking. Mr Sato, the Japanese Prime Minister, said here today: "Now we are facing a situation which requires a change in our attitude. Perhaps we have to open negotiations with the Communist regime but at the same time we recognise the Chinese Nationalist Government."

In an unusual briefing for foreign journalists Mr Sato gave a hint of the continued embarrassment felt by the Japanese Government at the reluctance of the Americans to share any confidences about the major realignment being attempted on Japan's doorstep.

Mr Sato said: "We are still looking for information about the visit, when it will take place, by what route, and what the President will talk about. These things have not been made clear. I am still trying to get accurate information about these things by private means."

Curiosity about President Nixon's route does not imply any likelihood of an invitation to visit Japan on the way to or from China. Mr Sato dealt with the question of such an invitation obloquely, saying that such an approach would offend oriental protocol.

Before an American presidential visit to Japan this protocol requires a visit by the Japanese Head of State to America. "The Emperor wishes to visit the United States first," Mr Sato said. Memories of the cancellation of Mr Eisenhower's visit in face of persistent riots are still vivid.

Whatever he feels about the mechanics of the proposed Nixon visit the Japanese Prime Minister wished it well. "The visit to Peking will have an effect in easing tension not only in Asia but throughout the world, so I sincerely welcome his visit." It seemed clear that China "wishes to return to the international community and I think we have to respond to that."

Would-be witness still reluctant

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 11

The chief of South Afric security police, Major-Gener Venter, has given an assuran in an affidavit handed in at t trial of the Dean of Johann burg, the Very Rev Gonvil ffrench-Beytagh, that if Mi Allison Norman, of Londo goes to Pretoria to gi evidence for the dean she w be indemnified against prosec tion.

But Mr Sidney Kentridge, t dean's counsel, said in cou today: "Miss Norman is st very reluctant to come to Sou Africa to give evidence, but the undertaking is made hroader terms she will come give evidence."

The State alleges that Mi Norman sent £30,000 to t dean, and that the funds we used for unlawful purposes.

Miss Norman wants affidavit signed by the Minist of Justice and the Comm sioner of Police giving her assurance that she will not b arrested and detained und the Terrorism Act, and that sh will be allowed to leave th country whenever she wish The judge said the affida seemed to be sufficient, "but can see the witness may b apprehensive."

At today's hearing the thi police spy to be called, M Stephen Norman, said h approached the security poli in 1967 and asked if th needed his services. A lie tenant suggested he should g in touch with the dean.

"He said I should join t church, go to as many meetin as possible, and report an thing I heard." Mr Norman sa he then attended confirmati classes and other gatherings.

Mr Kentridge: Why did y want to do this? — Because am a patriot.

Mr Norman said the dean h told him that he used to live Singapore and that until years ago he used to carry Communist Party card.

He said the dean told hi about a meeting he ha attended in Haarlem, Ne York, where there was talk using pins and magnets to di rupt computers and to har South Africa's economy. Th dean mentioned an instrume the size of a pin's head whic could blow up Parliament.

Mr Norman said he to notes at a meeting at which t dean allegedly supporte violence. Asked whether he h had any training in takin notes, Mr Norman replied "Yes, I went to school."

Ulbricht better

Herr Ulbricht, who resigne as East Germany's Communi Party leader in May, has almo recovered from an illness a may soon go on holiday, sa "Neues Deutschland" yeste day. Sources at the time of h resignation said his absen from the party congress w over disagreement with his su cessor, Herr Honecker, rathe than illness.

Lindsay switch with fine show of timing

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 11

MAYOR LINDSAY of New York, after years of feauding with the state Republican Party, made his belated conversion to the Democrats official today but he refused to commit himself whether he would be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.

Political associates, pointing to the timing of today's announcement just before the filing deadlines for some of the earliest primaries, said he is likely to run, so long as he is assured of sufficient support.

Mr Lindsay's decision to switch parties was taken against advice and heavy pressure from some of his most influential and wealthy political backers.

In a last-minute manoeuvre, a group of prominent liberal Republicans, led by Mr John Hay Whitney and Mr David Rockefeller, brother of the Governor, signed a public appeal to the mayor asking him not to leave the party for "illusory greener pastures."

The mayor, who is 49, made the break final at Gracie Mansion, the mayoral home, today when he said he had decided to abandon the Republican Party, reluctantly and sadly, because the country needed "new national leadership." He stopped short of saying that he would be a Democratic candidate in 1972, warding off persistent questioning on the point.

"I am not a candidate for any office," he said, adding that he had no intention of resigning as mayor. Asked whether he might run for President in 1972, he replied cautiously: "I don't know the answer to that at this time."

Mayor Lindsay accused the Nixon Administration of indifference to the problems of poverty, unemployment, crime, housing, and urban decay. He noted he had campaigned for President Nixon in 1968 because he had promised to stop the war and end internal divisions. But "the war continues and the nation is more aware than ever of class, race, and age divisions."

Mr Lindsay's potential Democratic rivals gave him a cautious welcome to the fold. Senator George McGovern said the mayor would be an attractive addition for the Democrats, but felt the party would be sceptical about nominating "a midnight convert."

Senator Henry Jackson was more caustic: "We welcome all those who see the light but I don't believe a man who joins the church one Sunday should expect to be chairman of the board of deacons the following Sunday."

On the other side of the track a Republican Congressman, Paul McCloskey, who has said he will oppose President Nixon's renomination, expressed regret that another good Republican had been driven out of the party.

Mayor John Lindsay

TELEVISION

AN anniversary gives "This Week" the peg to revisit the Berlin Wall and all that that entails (ITV, 9 30). Later, "World Cinema" gives the first of two by Ingmar Bergman ("The Face," BBC-2, 10 10). Nairn has problems on the Orient Express ("Nairn's Journeys," BBC-1, 10 5). Earlier, things for those who like that sort of thing (Tortelier's "Beethoven Master Class" repeated, BBC-2, 8 15; Moscow State Circus with Popov, BBC-1, 8 0).

BBC-1

12 35 p.m. Syr Thomas Parry-Williams.
1 30 Watch with Mother.
1 45 News.
2 0 Athletics and Show Jumping: European Championships, Helsinki; All-England Jumping Course, Hickstead.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Wacky Races.
5 15 Summer Search: Westmorland.
5 44 Abbott and Costello.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide.
6 20 Athletics: European Championships. Helsinki.
7 25 Top of the Pops.
8 0 Moscow State Circus: starring Oleg Popov.
9 0 News.
9 20 The First Churchills: "The Protestant Wind," with John Neville, Susan Hampshire, Margaret Tyzack, John Standing.
10 5 Nairn's Journeys: Orient Express.
10 45 24 Hours: David Dimbleby.
11 30 Victorian Pastimes.
11 55 Weather.

WALES (as BBC-1 except).—6 0 p.m. Wales Today. 6 15 Rugby Union: British Isles, v. North Auckland. 6 45 Heddiw. 7 5-7 25 Athletics: European Championships. 10 5 Byd Y Bol. 10 35-10 45 In Session. 11 57 Weather. Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS. — 6 0-6 20 p.m. Look North: Midlands Today; Look East: Points West; South Today: Spotlight South-west. 11 57 Regional News.

BBC-2

11 0-11 20 a.m. Play School: Ideas Day.
5 p.m. Open University: Mathematics 26.
7 30 News.
8 0 Canvas: Sunflowers, by Vincent Van Gogh.
8 15 Beethoven Master Class: Paul Tortelier, and three Beethoven sonatas.
9 0 Gardeners' World: Percy Thrower.
9 20 Show of the Week: The Two Ronnies—Corbett and Barker.
10 5 News.
10 10 World Cinema: Ingmar Bergman's, "The Face," with Max Von Sydow, Ingrid Thulin, Gunnar Bjornstrand, Naima Wifstrand.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

1 55 p.m. Turn, Turn, Turn.
2 40 Monument to a Dream: Arch of Stainless Steel at St Louis.
3 10 Arthur!
3 35 Origami.
3 50 Tea Break.
4 20 Peyton Place.
4 50 Woobinda — Animal Doctor.
5 15 How.
5 45 News.
6 0 Smith.
6 30 Crossroads.
6 55 It's Tarbuck.
7 25 Film: "Ring of Fire," with David Janssen.
9 0 Alexander the Greatest.
9 30 This Week.
10 0 News: Helsinki Games.
10 35 Cinema.
11 5 Avengers.
12 midnight What the Papers Say.
12 15 a.m. Sing True: Leonard Pearcey.

ANGLIA.—4 25 p.m. Anglia News. 4 35 Mel-O-Toons. 4 50 Captain Scarlet. 5 15 How. 5 45 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 20 Arena. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Survival. 7 30 Film: "Johnny Nobody," with Nigel Patrick, Yvonne Mitchell. 9 0 Alexander The Greatest. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 35 Cinema. 11 5 Strange Report. 12 midnight At the End of the Day.

CHANNEL. — 3 56 p.m. Origami. 4 5 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 15 Survival. 4 45 Joe 90. 5 15 How. 5 45 News. 6 0 Channel News, Weather. 6 10 Channel Sports Roundup. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Curtain Raiser. 7 5 Film: "Their Secret Affair," with Susan Haywood, Kirk Douglas. 9 0 Alexander the Greatest. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 35 Weather. 10 37 Cinema. 11 9 Seaway. 12 midnight News, Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—3 30 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 5 Peyton Place. 4 35 Enchanted House. 4 50 Skippy. 5 15 How. 5 45 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 25 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "Jessica," with Angie Dickinson, Maurice Chevalier. 9 0 Alexander the Greatest. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 35 Cinema. 11 5 All Our Yesterdays. 11 30 Communicators.

NORTHERN (Granada).—4 0 p.m. News: Peyton Place. 4 35 Origami. 4 45 Woobinda — Animal Doctor. 5 15 How. 5 45 News. 6 0 Newsday. 6 25 Film: "Rooney," with John Gregson, Barry Fitzgerald. 8 5 Theatre of Suspense: "Murder in the First," with Janet Leigh, Bobby Darin. 9 0 Alexander the Greatest. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 35 Cinema. 11 5 What the Papers Say. 11 25 Tension. 11 55 Close.

SOUTHERN. — 3 35 p.m. Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 5 Houseparty. 4 18 Mr Piper. 4 25 Crossroads. 4 50 Lone Ranger. 5 15 How. 5 45 News. 6 0 Day by Day. 6 35 Alexander the Greatest. 7 5 McQueen. 7 25 The Saint. 8 25 Theatre of Stars: "Deadlock." 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 35 Cinema. 11 5 Southern News. 11 15 Bold Ones. 12 10 a.m. Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST & WALES (HTV).—3 0 p.m. Cricket: Yorkshire v. India. 4 5 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4 10 Moment of Truth. 4 35 Tinkertainment. 4 45 Pippi Longstocking. 5 15 How. 5 45 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 18 Report Wales. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 It's Tarbuck! 7 30 Film: "The Girl Rush," with Rosalind Russell, Fernando Lamas. 9 0 Alexander the Greatest. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 35 Can I Speak to Colonel Barnes? 11 10 Marcus Welby. 12 5 a.m. Weather, Close.

HTV WEST (as above except). 4 3-4 5 p.m. Report West. 6 18-6 35 Sport West.

HTV WALES.—5 15-5 45 p.m. Y Gwyllt. 6 1-6 18 Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—5 15-5 45 p.m. Y Gwyllt. 6 1-6 18 Y Dydd. 11 10-12 5 a.m. Dan Sylw.

WESTWARD. — 3 54 p.m. Westward News. 3 56 Origami. 4 5 Gus Honeybun Show. 4 15 Survival. 4 45 Joe 90. 5 15 How. 5 45 News: Helsinki Games. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Curtain Raiser. 7 5 Film: "Their Secret Affair," with Susan Hayward, Kirk Douglas. 9 0 Alexander the Greatest. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News: Helsinki Games. 10 35 Cinema. 11 5 Westward News. 11 9 Seaway. 12 1 a.m. Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE.—1 40 p.m. Play Better Golf. 2 10 Cricket: Yorkshire v. India. 4 5 Calendar News. 4 10 Matinee. 4 35 Origami. 4 50 Bush Boy. 5 15 How. 5 45 News. 6 0 Calendar News. 6 5 Cricket: Yorkshire v. India. 8 33 Randall and Hopkirk. 7 30 Film: "Assault on the Wayne," with Leonard Nimoy, Joseph Cotten. 9 0 Alexander the Greatest. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 35 Yorksport. 11 5 Cinema. 11 35 Ballet for All. 12 midnight Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming Today. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today: News. 7 40 Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News. 8 0 News: Today. 8 40 Papers. 8 45 Day of the Triffids. 9 0 News. 9 5 If You Think You've Got Problems. 9 45 Sounds Natural. 10 15 Service. 10 30 All Kinds of Music. 11 30 Killer in Dark Glasses. 12 0 noon You and Yours: Your Health and Welfare. 12 25 p.m. Men from the Ministry. 12 55 Weather. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Steve Race. 2 0 Afternoon Theatre: "The Horns." 2 45 Choice of Paperbacks. 4 30 Story Time. 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional News. 6 0 News. 6 15 Brothers in Law. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 Does the Team Think? 8 0 Author of Waverley. 9 0 Deputy in Darkness. 9 30 New Worlds. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Monty Modlyn at Large. 11 0 Book at Bedtime. 11 15 News. 11 31 Market Trends. 11 36 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

*Stereophonic

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Concert: Schumann, Wagenseil, Humperdinck arr Kempe, Berlioz, Gershwin, Poulenc.* (8 0 News). 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Haydn.* 9 45 London Studio Players: Handel, Hassler, Vanhal, Jacob. 10 30 Trio Di Trieste: Recital—Beethoven, Schubert.* 11 30 Telemann, Couperin, Mozart: Concert. 12 15 noon Concert: part 1: Smetana, Shostakovich, Prokofiev.* (1 0 News). 1 50 I Tre Amanti: Farsa two acts.* 3 5 Chamber Music: part 1: Mozart, Grainger, Trevor Hold. 4 5 Ronald Tremain: Recital. 4 30 Chamber Music: part 2: Haydn, Shostakovich. 5 30 Youth Orchestras of the World: Royal College of Music.* 6 25 Programmes: Market Report. 6 30 Study on 3: Arabs (VHF 6 30-7 0 Open University: 6 35 Science 25). 7 0 Proms: Concert part 1. Gerhard, Bach, Smalley.* 8 5 Ray Gosling. 8 30 Prom: part 2: Stravinsky.* 9 35 Nature and Human Nature—Postscript. 10 0 Prom: part 3, Tippett, Berio.* 11 5 Sviatoslav Richter: Piano recital, Beethoven. 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0-7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 20, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. News. 5 32 Breakfast Special. (8 27 Racing). 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Michael Aspel. 12 2 Morning Story: "Eisteddfod." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk. 11 30 As You Were. 12 2 p.m. Sam Costa. (1 50 Sports Desk). 2 2 Woman's Hour. 3 2 Terry Wogan. 4 15 Waggoners' Walk. 4 31 Helsinki Sports Desk. 4 45 Charlie Chester. (5 10 Athletics: Championships, Helsinki). 6 2 Album Time. (6 8 Athletics: Helsinki). 6 45 Helsinki Sports Desk. 7 3 Alan Dell. (8 1 Sports Desk: Cricket). 8 2 Ian Carmichael. 8 30 Organist Entertains. 9 0 Eric Robinson. 10 2 Late Night Extra. 12 0 midnight News. 12 5 a.m. Night Ride. 2 0 News. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 247 m.

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, then every hour on the half-hour until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 Noe Edmonds. 9 0 Johnnie Walker 10 0 Jimmy Young. 12 0 noo Dave Lee Travis. 2 0 p.m. Tom Brandon. 2 2 Terry Wogan. 5 Anne Nightingale. 6 0 Stuar Henry. 7 3-2 2 a.m., Radio 2

Midlands, East Anglia (A Radio 4 except).—6 50-6 56 a.m News. 7 50-7 56 News. 8 10 8 40 This is East Anglia. 12 55 1 0 p.m. News. 5 50-5 56 News

East Anglia (VHF).—6 50-6 a.m. News. 7 50-7 56 News. 8 10 8 40 This is East Anglia. 12 55 1 0 p.m. News. 5 50-5 56 News

North, North-West.—6 50-7 a.m. Northern News. 7 50-8 Northern News. 12 55-1 0 p.m Northern News. 5 50-6 0 Northern News.

Wales.—6 50 a.m. Weather 6 55-7 0 News of Wales. 7 25 7 45 Bore Da! 7 50 Weather 7 55-8 0 Today's Papers. 8 14 Good Morning Wales! 8 40-8 45 Today's Papers. 12 25 p.m. P Cawn I Hon. 12 55 Newyddion 12 58-1 0 News of Wales. 5 3 Cymru Heno. 5 40-6 0 Dateline 9 30-9 58 Welsh Countryside.

South-west, South, West.—6 50-7 0 a.m. Regional News 7 50-8 0 Regional News. 8 12 8 40 Today. 12 55-1 0 p.m Weather. 5 50-6 0 Regional News.

South-west (VHF).—12 noon 12 25 p.m. Midday Parade (Devon, Cornwall, Channel Islands).

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From STANLEY

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11 0, 12 midnight

5 30 a.m. Radio
Edmonds. 9 0
10 0 Jimmy Y
Dave Lee Travis
Brandon. 3 2
Anne Nightingale
Henry. 3 32

Midlands. As
Radio 4 except
News. 7 30-7 5
Regional Extra
Weather. 5 50

East Anglia (as
a.m. News. 7 30
8 40 This is Ea
1 0 p.m. News

North. North
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Wales.—6 50
6 55-7 0 News
7 45 Bore Da.
7 55-8 0 Today
Good Morning
Today's Papers.
Cawn i Hon.
12 55-1 0 News
Cymru Heno
9 30-9 58 Welsh

South-west.
6 50-7 0 a.m.
7 50-8 0 Today
8 40 Weather.
News.

South-west (
12 25 p.m.
(Devon,
Islands).

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Crusade for 'zero growth'

From VICTOR COHN

Washington, August 10

A crusade for zero population growth in America has been urged on Congress by a new national coalition that is backing a resolution by 33 senators and 25 representatives to declare "ZPG" official United States policy.

There is "a growing consensus in the nation and Congress" to "develop an explicit population policy," Democratic Senator Alan Cranston, one of the resolution's sponsors, said in a press conference.

The new coalition for a National Population Policy is headed by Dr Milton Eisenhower, president of Johns Hopkins University, and brother of Dwight D. Eisenhower, and former Senator Joseph Tydings.

The coalition declared itself for reform of the federal tax structure which now "encourages very large families and penalises childless couples and the unmarried," but said it would offer no specific Bills.

Instead, it said, it will seek: Passage of the Congressional resolution for "population stabilisation by voluntary means," that is, a couple would produce no more than two children; full funding of a 1970 Act, the "Tydings Bill," which was Congress's first major step toward making birth control widely available: and Federal funds for population education, with the goal an average of 2.1 children per family versus the current 2.6.

Even if the nation achieved the 2.1 goal immediately, Mr Tydings pointed out, there are still so many young that it would take years to stabilise the United States population.

The coalition includes sponsors as diverse as the United Auto Workers' Union president Leonard Woodcock, National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People president Roy E. Wilkins, Pan American World Airways president Najeeb Halaby and Bishop John Wesley Lord, president of the Council of Bishops of the United Methodist Church. — Washington Post.

US schools face a cash crisis

From PETER MILIUS, Washington, August 11

Chicago will close its schools system for most of December if the mayor and State Legislature cannot provide another $22.8 millions. Philadelphia cut out all extracurricular activities, including sports, and still had to pay its teachers in scrip at the end of the last school year.

Detroit allowed 200 teaching positions to remain empty last spring, stopped repainting its old schools, put its maintenance crews on four-day weeks instead of five, and still finished with a $20 millions deficit. Its assured 1971-2 school revenue is $230 millions, its projected school expenses $280 millions. It doesn't know what it is going to do.

These are three rather advanced examples of a money crisis that is building up in almost every United States school districts as this school year approaches. It is most acute, at least most dramatic, in big cities.

The problem is no longer the postwar baby boom and rising enrolments, as it was in the 1950s and through most of the 1960s. In big cities especially, enrolments are stable, or even declining slightly. The problem is finding funds to cover steadily increasing teachers' pay.

In Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit, the impending deficits are due almost entirely to pay rises sought and won in collective bargaining by those cities' strong teacher unions. The same is true elsewhere.

Boston's public school enrolment has held steady recently, yet its school budget has doubled in the past five years.

It is difficult, though, for even their severest critics to argue that teachers in Boston or elsewhere are driving taxpayers to rebellion and school systems into bankruptcy through sheer greed.

In Boston five years ago a teacher with a bachelor's degree started at $3,500: Starting pay now is $7,600, more than double the five-year-old figure, but still hardly a princely sum by US urban cost-of-living standards.

Chicago began 1971 with a $646.6 millions budget, $85 millions higher than in 1970. The budget did not take account of about $50 millions in pay and other compensation increases for teachers and other school employees.

The State Legislature provided some extra money, but not enough. Chicago superintendent James Redmond told the Board of Education that it had three choices. One was to shut down an extra 12 school days in December, a 6 per cent cut in the scheduled 188-day school year. A second was to cut out 4,700 jobs, many of them teaching positions, and thus increase class size. The third was to borrow against 1972 revenues.

Redmond urged the board not to borrow, because it already faced trouble enough in 1972 — contracts already negotiated will raise the payroll another $68,000,000 that year — and the board voted for the December shutdown.

Philadelphia has already done what Redmond urged the Chicago board not to do and deferred one year's problem to the next. The city's teachers were supposed to get one pay raise last year, another this year. The board did not have the money for last year's and asked the teachers to defer it. They agreed, thus the board owes the teachers a total of $54,000,000 in additional pay this year, and is faced with other cost increases. The State Legislature may give it an extra $45,000,000. The rest, about $23,000,000, is nowhere in sight. — Washington Post.

Ceylon faces a gloomy future

From NEVILLE DE SILVA in Colombo

THE April insurrection which threatened to overthrow the Celonese Government has forced the Prime Minister, Mrs Bandaranaike, to take a serious look at the country's socio-economic policies.

The insurgency appears now to be under control. There are no longer tersely worded Government communiqués announcing insurgent attacks or contacts with patrolling security forces. The remnants of the hard core that escaped the combing-out operations have retreated to the north-central jungles to lick their wounds and perhaps wait for a more propitious time.

The dusk-to-dawn curfew once in force throughout the island has been lifted except in the Western province, in which Colombo is situated, and even here it is being gradually relaxed. The more enterprising hotels have rescheduled their night club hours and tourists who hastily, departed at the first signs of violence are returning. For the average Ceylonese, life is slowly getting back to normal. But not for Mrs Bandaranaike's Government.

There are nearly 14,000 people in custody today in connection with the insurrection. The Home Minister, Mr Felix Dias Bandaranaike, placed in charge of security and insurgency investigations, is making a personal study of every case. He will determine, with the Justice Ministry, who should be charged with treason, who should face lesser charges, and who should be released.

Perhaps as many as 7,000 are likely to be released and allowed to return to their villages, and this will create additional security problems for the Government. Mrs Bandaranaike is aware of this, but she has to face much more fundamental issues on the economic front. Poverty and unemployment were partly responsible for the so-Called "Ché Guevarist" insurrection.

This traumatic experience has proved, if nothing else, that speedy solutions must be found for these two problems that have plagued successive Governments since independence. The economy today is in a parlous state. An employment mission organisation headed by Professor Dudley Seers, of Sussex University has painted a gloomy picture of the situation.

An armed guard for a 'Guevarist' insurgent

In its view Ceylon's balance of payments crisis is the most serious ever and the present acute phase is merely the culmination of a chronic disease. Professor Seers has warned that public and private spending must be channelled into productive investment by cutting down on luxuries.

If the economy was already in a critical state the insurrection has pushed it further. Mrs Bandaranaike recently tentatively estimated damage to Government installations and loss in revenue as a result of the April violence at about £8 millions. The Trotskyite Minister of Finance, Dr N. M. Perera, has said that the country's economy had been put back by at least a decade.

Although the production of high-grade teas, grown in the central hills, was not affected by insurgent activity, the production of low and medium-grade teas fell by about 60 million lbs. and rubber by about 40 million lbs. In the present financial situation the resultant foreign exchange loss is staggering.

Feeding 14,000 detainees and keeping the armed forces mobilised is also proving cripplingly apprehensive and the Government is to pay for the arms it bought from Britain, the US, Russia, and elsewhere at the height of the crisis. It is estimated that the forces will have to be kept on the alert for another two years. Ceylon could once claim that its security forces, including the police, accounted for only 2 per cent of the budget annually. Now it seems that a greater financial commitment will have to be made to keep forces in the future at the ready.

But this country, with its limping economy based on three primary export crops — tea, rubber, and coconut — has a social welfare system that would dent the budgets of far more affluent nations. The State offers heavily subsidised rice (of which 2lb. is given free), free health service, free education from the kindergarten to the end of the student's university career, and subsidised transport with bus and rail fares reputed to be the lowest in the world). The rice subsidy scheme costs the Government £40 millions a year — one fifth of Ceylon's annual revenue — and free education and health facilities account for about £40 millions more between them.

These are the unhappy realities that confront Mrs Bandaranaike's Government. Since the 21-member Cabinet has held a series of marathon sessions to work out a "package deal" that would boost the economy and reduce the gap between rich and poor.

It is almost inevitable that the new deal will involve a cutback in social welfare facilities.

Mrs Bandaranaike's new proposals also envisage some radical Socialist measures, such as a ceiling on incomes — at around £150 a month — and on land holdings, and social control of economic activity. The main strategy of a five-year economic programme would be to raise the incomes of about 43 per cent of the country's 12 million population who now earn less than £15 a month.

Mrs Bandaranaike is perhaps the only figure today who is able to undertake unpopular measures to bolster the economy and weather the inevitable political storm. In any case with the state of emergency still operating, public political meetings are not permitted and there is a censorship of the press.

However there is one factor to her advantage. Under the new constitution now being drafted she will be able to continue in office for five years from the time it is adopted. Today she is facing her strongest challenge, but she has plenty of time to recoup any political losses and give Ceylon some kind of economic stability.

In his Arab and Middle Eastern policies, President Sadat is trying to widen his options by spreading the burden of his responsibility: ANTHONY McDERMOTT reports

A rough ride for Sadat's search for alternatives

The trouble with options is that they often produce their own troubles or fall short of expectations. The sturdiness of President Sadat's internal position will depend on being always left with a choice of action—but without having to fight or be forced to sacrifice Egyptian pride or sovereignty.

In the last month President Sadat's foreign policies have had a rough ride, with the near coups in Morocco and Sudan—the breakdown in relations between Khartum and Moscow, and the impetuousness of Colonel Gadafy, the Libyan leader. There has also been the apparent failure of Mr Joseph Sisco, the American Assistant Secretary of State, to talk Israel into an interim agreement to open the Suez Canal.

All these factors have made it difficult to keep Egypt's position as unobtrusive as possible. Cairo has recently become progressively more concerned with Egyptian than white pan-Arab affairs. This is reflected in the proposal to change the country's official name from the United Arab Republic to the Egyptian Arab Republic, and in President Sadat's references to making Egypt "one big village," embodying the traditions of Egyptian village life. But Egypt's size, influence and position in the Arab world are such that it cannot just drop out of Arab affairs.

Egypt has set out to make its official contacts as friendly as possible. The aim has been to reduce problems. This has meant on a covert level a reduction in the sort of sophisticated underground disruptive operations which were conducted incessantly before the war of June, 1967. At the same time Egypt has renewed relations with Iran after an 11-year break, persistently argued for the formation of a union by the Persian Gulf States, and mended its fences with Saudi Arabia. In earlier times, these moves might have been criticised as pandering to the conservative elements of the Arab world. In the context of reducing potential problems for Egypt, they are accepted.

The danger is that opting out can be interpreted as weakness. The editor-in-chief of "Al-Ahram," Mohammed Hasanain Heikal, who often gives the impression of being one of the President's senior officials to give serious consideration to long-term developments in the Middle East, has pointed to the disadvantages of this policy. "International politics at this time," he wrote last month, "are now relations of smooth courtesies. They are relations based on lively, active, and effective principles, stands, and policies capable of spreading and giving inspiration."

He asks how Egypt can woo Europe if it has no relations with West Germany; how Cairo can "agree to keep quiet about the horrible massacres in East Pakistan, one of the most horrible murder tragedies of modern history, and then claim that our silence is out of courtesy to Pakistan?"; why, if relations are to be improved with Iran, the question of Iranian oil passing through the Israeli pipeline from Eilat to Ashkelon has not been raised.

He concludes: "Our relations with others must not be based on either of the two opposite attitudes — loud clamour or complete silence — an error we have often committed. There is a middle ground. It is an international policy capable of serving our cause in the conflict with Israel with maximum possible effectiveness."

Membership of the Federation of Arab Republics, the proposed grouping which would unite Egypt, Syria, Libya, and possibly Sudan, is currently causing strains. President Sadat pushed through this project with his personal authority and with great speed. It was the swiftness of his decision which the former Vice-President, Ali Sabri, chose as his pretext for the challenge to President Sadat in May. The FAR is riddled with potential problems. No previous Arab union has lasted more than a few years, does this one have better prospects? Is it capable of developing a momentum of its own?

Reaction to the federation in Cairo ranges from indifference to hostility. There is much reluctance to be associated with Colonel Gadafy's reactions to the coups in Morocco and Sudan. Although President Numeiri's return to power in Khartum was welcomed, the executions were not. The FAR may afford some spreading of the load of Arab responsibility against Israel, and access to Libyan funds (at the price of a few communiqués), but there is no appetite for involvement in Sudan's economic and southern problems. Syria is still distrusted after the failure of the union (the original United Arab Republic) which lasted from 1958 to 1961. Egypt could be tarred with the same brush as its federal colleagues in a way which could hamper a settlement with Israel.

The FAR could even lead to direct involvement in internal problems of other countries. A clause in the agreement signed last April reads: "If disturbances occur in one of the Republics from within or without . . . the Government of the Republic will notify the Federation Government . . . so that the latter can take the necessary measures . . . to maintain law and order," and circumstances permit the federal authorities to "intervene without being asked in order to maintain order and return the situation to normal."

When the FAR is accepted by referendum in September, Egypt (still officially the UAR) will become the Egyptian Arab Republic. This will please the Egypt-firsters. The pan-Arabists can take pleasure in being part of the FAR. But their interests may not be the same.

Although President Sadat has described 1971 as "deciding the battle . . . through peace or through war," the impression remains that he is reluctant to overcommit himself or Egypt to direct conflict with Israel. The bellicose language continues, but at the same time he has tried to widen the sources of pressure on Israel.

It is to this end that he persists, with growing disillusionment, in asking the United States to put pressure on Israel to withdraw. The risk is that the Israel-US relationship may be judged in terms of Egypt's relationship with the Soviet Union. Israel has greater room for manoeuvre on the Middle East crisis in relation to its patron than Egypt has. In its growing disappointment with the American efforts, Egypt tends to see the US' apparent inability to obtain Israeli withdrawal as a deliberate move. But for the moment, President Sadat's difficulty is that there are no other active peace proposals in operation.

The recent signing of a contract between the Egyptian Government and a European consortium for the construction of oil pipelines between Suez and Alexandria is evidence of Egypt's "good European" policy. The aim is to bring further pressure to bear on Israel, through isolation. Mr Mahmud Riyad, the Foreign Minister, has made two trips to Europe this year. President Sadat made appreciative remarks about French and British policies in a recent speech to the Arab Socialist Union. The visit of the Belgian Foreign Minister, M Pierre Harmel, was valued in Cairo.

For President Sadat these pressures, if they build up, are not going to arrive tomorrow. They will take more time than he publicly admits to having.

Trial date fixed

More than a hundred people, including Aly Sabry, former Vice-President, and a number of former Ministers and State officials, will be tried in Cairo a week on Wednesday on charges of plotting against President Sadat.

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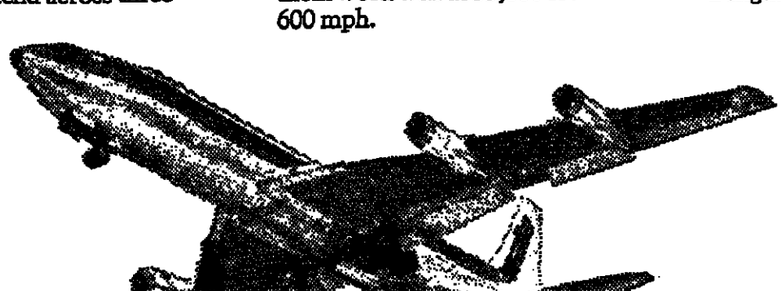

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HOME AND OVERSEAS

Moscow denies pact with India is threat to Pakistan

Moscow, August 11

"Pravda" said today that the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship was not directed against a third country but was intended only to strengthen cooperation. This was apparently aimed at assuaging Pakistani fears that India and Russia were joining forces against Pakistan during the present crisis. The newspaper said that Indo-Soviet ties had a positive effect on international questions, including "the acute problems existing in Asia."

Observers saw the treaty as an attempt to deter armed conflict between India and Pakistan, while firmly demonstrating where Soviet sympathies *lay.*

Close ties between India and Russia were not dependent on transient motives but were based on mutual trust, equality, and respect, "Pravda" said. It paid tribute to the efforts of India's first Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, towards developing bilateral relations and praised Mrs Gandhi for consolidating *the friendship.*

The Soviet Union respected India's policy of nonalignment and Moscow's peaceful foreign policy met understanding and support in New Delhi, it added. "Further development of friendly relations between the two great countries has important significance not only for the USSR and India — it will promote the consolidation of peace in Asia and the whole world."

In New Delhi a joint statement after three days of talks between Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and Mr Singh, India's External Affairs Minister, said that urgent steps should be taken to acieve a political solution to East Pakistan's problems and that there could be no military solution.

It added that Mr Singh had *explained the heavy burden* placed on India's resources by the influx of refugees from Pakistan.

Mr Gromyko flies home tomorrow without having visited any of the areas of Eastern India into which 7,200,000 *refugees have fled.* There had been wide speculation that he would go to these areas. — Reuter.

'Freedom' call to Kennedy

Calcutta, August 11

Senator Edward Kennedy, on his second day of touring refugee areas, today inspected hospitals and camps, trudging through torrential rain.

He saw many children, suffering from malnutrition, lying on beds or floors, too weak to move.

As he entered one hospital tent a mother lay sobbing over *her son, aged six, who had just* died.

The rain was at its heaviest when he toured three of the seven camps which house about 200,000 refugees in the Kalyani district, about 40 miles from here.

He was greeted by thousands who defied the rain and shouted "Long live Kennedy." As the rain churned the ground to mud — Senator Kennedy almost fell at one point — the crowds still followed yelling "Mukti chai" (We want *freedom*).

In the Kalyani camps most of the refugees live in tents with up to 15 to 20 people to a tent. The interiors remained fairly dry but the space between the tents turned into a lake as Mr Kennedy questioned refugees about their health and their children.

He stopped by a tube-well which is supposed to provide drinking water. The handle hung useless. An official said that because of the monsoon the danger of contamination in the water system was ever present.

Mr Kennedy later discussed the refugees and their needs at separate meetings with Indian Government officials and members of foreign relief agencies.

The senator will fly to Tripura in the extreme east of *India tomorrow to meet some of* the 1,200,000 refugees who have crossed from East Pakistan. On Friday he will visit areas on the Bengali border with East Pakistan.

The Associated Press of Pakistan news agency said last night that Senator Kennedy's planned visit to Pakistan tomorrow and Friday had been cancelled because public resentment against him might cause demonstrations.

It said that his commitment to the Indian cause evoked deep *resentment in Pakistan, and the* Government let it be known it did not regard the visit as opportune at present.

Two of his aides, Gerald Tinker and Dale Dehan, had been refused visas for Pakistan, but Mr Kennedy had received one. — Reuter.

Mujib appeal

The Indian Government has urged the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, to use his influence to save the life of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, leader of East Pakistani's banned Awami League, it was disclosed in New Delhi yesterday.

Steiner rejects court 'lies'

Khartum, August 11

The West German mercenary, Rolf Steiner, accused of leading southern Sudanese rebels against the Government, said today that a statement he *was alleged to have made under* interrogation had suffered major distortion in translation from German into Arabic.

In the long statement, read to the court here by the chief prosecution witness, Police Commandant Karrar, Steiner was quoted as describing his activities with the secessionist rebels.

He is alleged to have accused Britain, the United States, Israel and Saudi Arabia of aiding the mainly Negro rebels against the Arab Government in the north.

At today's session the *president* of the six-man military tribunal trying Steiner asked him if the statements attributed to him by Commandant Karrar were correct.

Steiner replied: "As a man of ideals I reject those lies by the prosecution witness. I can meet the prosecution and defend myself in an objective manner. That *is all I want to* say."

Chief prosecution counsel intervened to say that the accused did not reject his statements but raised objections about the translation from German to Arabic.

Distorted

Steiner told the court: "The German version of my statement which I signed was correct but the Arabic translation was somewhat distorted."

Steiner faces a possible death penalty on charges of leading warfare against the Sudanese Government, smuggling drugs, and spreading malicious rumour, all of which he had denied. He has admitted entering the country without permission.

The hearing resumes tomorrow.

A Sudanese soldier went on trial today accused of taking part in a massacre of 16 unarmed officers during the attempted coup last month, the Middle East news agency said.

Prosecutors said Ahmed Ibrahim, age 23, killed one officer and disfigured the bodies of other victims of the mass killing. They said two officers who survived the massacre identified Ibrahim in prison as one of the killers.

In Bagdad, an official report said a pilot's navigational error caused an Iraqi plane to crash in Saudi Arabia last month — killing 10 leading Iraqi politicians and officials on their way to Khartum to congratulate the *leaders* of the short-lived coup. — UPI and Reuter.

One of the new uniforms for sailors

Haute couture around the quarterdeck

By Malcolm Dean

IT was not exactly what any of them had had in mind when they enlisted but this week seven able seamen in Portsmouth have been working as models to give 500 sailors an opportunity of expressing an opinion on *seven* different uniforms submitted by civilian and naval designers at the request of the service.

In groups of 20 the sailors have watched their mates parade the new uniforms and then filled out a questionnaire awarding points to each style. Audiences at the modelling sessions have been limited to 20 on the advice of a Ministry of Defence psychologist who suggested that if a large group of sailors was let in to observe the modelling sessions, the comments might not be as well controlled as the Admiralty wanted, or the models could put up with.

Instead, the models—all of them volunteers—have come through with a minimum of catcalls, wolf-whistles and ribbing. Yesterday, a special show was put on for the press from which all sailors but the models were excluded. Somewhat self-consciously each of of the models walked on to the Victoria Theatre's stage yesterday most of them suffering from the same problem that beset amateur actors—not knowing what to do with their hands. Eight strides one way, eight strides back and a pause to demonstrate how the blue jean collar of the particular uniform detached itself, completed the individual performance. Then all returned to stand in line with an eighth sailor in the present uniform for comparisons to be made.

A committee of 16 senior naval officers including three high-ranking Wrens will take the final decision on the new *uniforms* after the opinions of the 500 ratings have been analysed. The new uniform will be given to 100 sailors for a 12-month trial before it is finally issued to 25,000 ratings.

A survey of over 2,000 sailors last year indicated that most men wanted a uniform which was easier to maintain and easier to get on and off, but there was no general desire for the new uniform to look radically different from the present "square rig" design.

Supplied with the results of the survey, each of the designers have discarded the old tubular bell-bottom trousers which required five or seven—according to the height of the seaman—horizontal creases which had to be put in with an iron.

The old trousers were not as impractical as they looked. It allowed them to be folded like a concertina, packed at the bottom of a kitbag, and brought out on the other side of the world roughly in shape. "*That was the theory,*" *said* one seaman yesterday. "The reality was that you found yourself sharing an iron among 30 men and trying to iron in a space equivalent to a toilet in a train."

All the proposed trousers have permanent creases which will not need ironing. Most had flared bottoms, but because the creases are down the front and the back rather than the side, the old tubular look has been eliminated.

None of the new uniforms *had lanyards or silk tapes but* they all retained the white and blue-piped front and the blue jean collar. Some replaced the old jumper with a jacket.

Since 1964 sailors have not been required to wear uniforms while off duty. Able Seaman Barry Gerrard, one of the models, thought it had *lost its charm as a "woman-*catcher." "It has its attractions inland where there are not many sailors, but it's hopeless in any port. No matter what they do they can't change that."

It still, however, has its uses. When going on leave the men still find it useful to carry a hat, which they find *an asset in thumbing a lift.*

Voice of America muted in Greece

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, August 11

THE NIXON Administration's kid-glove handling of Greece's junta has now extended to the censoring of any material on the Voice of *America that could give* offence to the colonels.

When the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted on July 15 against giving further aid to Greece not a word of American newspaper opinion on the vote was broadcast by the information agency for the simple reason that the Director, Kenneth Giddens, had ordered it to be spiked.

"I just thought they might not be understood by everybody concerned," he is reported as saying.

A similar concern dictated the omission by the Voice of America of practically all of the voluminous testimony against aid to Greece during the House foreign aid *hearings last month and the* failure of the agency to give a balanced account to the public in a televised debate on military aid to Greece in March.

Disheartened employees of the agency remember President Kennedy's exhortation to them in 1962: "You are obliged to tell our story in a truthful way, to tell it, as Oliver Cromwell said about his portrait: "Paint us with all our blemishes and warts, all those things about us that *may not be so immediately* attractive."

83 go on trial in Turkey

Istanbul, August 11

A martial court here today began trying 83 people, among them 69 former junior military officers, on charges of being involved in an organisation whose aim was to establish a proletarian dictatorship in Turkey.

The prosecutor called for the death sentence for 41 of the accused, including the chief defendant, Irfan Solmazer, a former member of the military National Unity Committee which overthrew the Government of former Prime Minister Adnan Menderes in 1960.

The trial, in which 25 lawyers appear for the defence, is one of a series now reaching the military courts following a wave of anti-Government terrorism which brought down the Government of Prime Minister Suleyman Dmeirel last March, and led to the declaration of martial law in 11 of Turkey's 67 provinces.

After large-scale detention of *political activists of both Left* and Right an estimated 500 people are awaiting trial

Meanwhile, at a martial law court in Ankara the prosecution has asked for the death sentence for all 23 people on trial for alleged membership of the Turkish People's Liberation Army — the most violent of the Left-wing groups. They are also accused of taking part in bank robberies and kidnappings.

Forty-six students from Hacettepe University in Ankara *are due to face trial next week* on charges arising from student disturbances there, and scores of arrests on similar charges have been announced elsewhere. — Reuter.

X certificate for 'Devils' stays

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Greater London Council has rejected a request that it should withdraw the "X" certificate granted by the British Board of Film Censors to Ken Russell's film, "The Devils." Withdrawal would have meant that the film would have had to have closed at the *Warner Rendezvous and could* not have been shown elsewhere in Greater London.

The request was made by Mr Peter Thompson, who recently complained about the showing of trailers for "X" certificate films to child audiences in London. He said in a letter to the council that Russell's film was "offensive, obscene, repugnant, and likely to injure the moral standards of society."

The reply was that if his proposal were adopted it would be "tantamount to the council censoring the censors," and would remove the whole reason for the existence of the board.

Dr Mark Patterson, chairman of the film viewing subcommit*tee of the arts and recreations* committee of the GLC, said that, "unfortunately or fortunately," it was not within the purview of his committee to take action on "The Devils." Like every other local authority, they had an arrangement whereby they accepted the view of the board. If they went against the views of the board *for specific films, "we would end* up by having total chaos."

Dr Patterson agreed that the GLC had given "X" certificates locally to some films which had been refused any sort of certificate at all from the board. The reason for this was that "what can be shown in, say, London is not necessarily the same thing as you might wish to see in Hull or the Isle of *Wight. You have a much more* informed, sophisticated, and artistic community living in the great conurbations, who have to be catered for as well as the others."

Russell's film heads box offices takes in London. A spokesman for the cinema said: "People have been sick during the showing of the film, but this can happen in any film. The people who tend to faint more are the men. Possibly the ladies say 'I don't like this type of film,' and come outside and *wait.*"

Judge apologises to man for gaol order

A Judge who ordered a company director to be sent to prison on Monday while his ex-wife remarried, apologised in the High Court yesterday.

Judge Blomefield told Anthony Shaw, aged 27, of Huntley Road, Talbot Woods, Bournemouth, that he had had no right to make the committal order. "I would like to apologise to you personally," he said.

Mr Shaw's ex-wife Sandra, aged 23, claimed on Monday that she was in "considerable trepidation" that he would turn up at her wedding that afternoon. She alleged that Mr Shaw was in breach of a court order not to molest her or her husband-to-be, Mr Rodney Gold.

But Mr Nicholas Wall, Mr Shaw's counsel pointed out yesterday that the order ceased when Mrs Shaw obtained *a decree nisi from her husband* on July 9. Mr John Hazell, for Mrs Shaw, admitted he had unintentionally misled the court. He had not realised that the order had run out.

Mr Shaw had received unfavourable publicity, Mr Wall said. Fortunately he had not been arrested. He was prepared to undertake not to molest or *interfere with his ex-wife and* Mr Gold.

Judge Blomefield accepted the undertaking, discharged the committal order, and granted costs to Mr Shaw.

British seabed proposals

Geneva, August 11

Britain today set out plans for an international authority governing peaceful exploitation of seabed resources to a United Nations committee here.

The essential task of the *authority which Britain pro*posed would be to issue licences for prospecting and exploiting the resources of the international seabed which lies beyond the jurisdiction of States.

The UN Secretary-General, U Thant, has said that this vast area should be regarded as the "common heritage of all mankind."

Mr John Simpson, second legal adviser to the Foreign Office and head of the British delegation to the UN committee on the peaceful uses of the seabed, said that the British proposals provided the most fair and effective treatment to all States whether they had coastlines or were land-locked.

The proposals for the international authority run against the wishes of several countries in the 86-nation committee who would like to see the authority itself exploit the resources of *the sea rather than take* a lesser rôle in administering licences.

Echoing France's recent objections to the idea that the authority should undertake exploitation and research itself, Mr Simpson said that such an organisation "would develop into an enormous bureaucracy consuming a large part of its *own revenues" with no early* benefit to the States which had set it up.

He considered it would be most unrealistic to suggest that *the investment capital for* mounting extremely costly commercial operations on the seabed — bringing up nickel, cobalt copper, and petroleum—should be provided by the States themselves or the UN as a whole.

Under the British proposals, the member States of the Authority would receive *licences for sections of the sea*bed, divided by general agreement on a grid system, and then either exploit their allotted areas by State-run enterprises or sublicence to national or foreign companies.

Part of the revenue would go to the international seabed authority and pay for its costs, which would be largely administrative.

Landlocked countries would be given an equal share of the seabed, and countries could pool their resources to exploit *an area or contract foreign com*panies, receiving a portion of the benefits. — Reuter.

Cambodia seeks aid on imports

Phnom Penh, August 11

The Cambodian Government has approached several Western nations, including the United States, Britain, Australia and *Japan, as possible contributors* to a special fund to provide currency reserves for urgent imports, it was learned here today.

Informed sources said no replies had been received yet and details had not yet been worked out, but countries willing to participate were expected to respond within the next week or two.

The Prime Minister delegate, Mr Sirik Matak, is to visit Japan before returning from his current visit to the United States. In Tokyo he will discuss the proposed special fund as well as further economic aid from Japan. The Japanese Government is reported to be already studying Cambodian aid requirements.

Informed sources here said the idea for the special fund grew out of an International Monetary Fund mission to Cambodia last March. The fund *would operate in grant form to* support import requirements, the sources said.

Countries believed to be sympathetic to the idea include the US, Britain, Australia, Japan, West Germany, and possibly New Zealand. France is reported to have been approached but to have rejected the idea. No East European countries with diplomatic rela*tions with Cambodia* were approached.

In Saigon today American military sources announced that a strategic communications command unit was to leave Vietnam as part of the eighth phase of President Nixon's troops withdrawal programme. The unit, which numbers 75 men, was responsible for thebulk of top-secret and "R" class American Government communications with American missions elsewhere in Asia, the sources said. "R" class communications are emergency war messages.

The unit was considered so important that if its signal failed for more than 60 seconds it was required to report the reason directly to the White *House.* — *Reuter and UPI.*

Partial implant

Doctors in Detroit yesterday implanted a newly developed "partial" mechanical heart device into the body of a man with "a very low life expectancy."

A Sinai hospital spokesman *would say only that the patient,* Haskell Shaks, aged 63, of Warren, Michigan, was alive after completion of the operation. In the only previous mechanical heart implant operation, the recipient died 30 hours later. — UPI and Reuter.

Two swings of fashion

The Yves Saint Laurent salon yesterday denied published reports that he has dropped out of high fashion, and emphasised that he will continue to present twice yearly collections to private clients although not to the general press.

"Yves Saint Laurent is not closing," the salon announced. In a communiqué it attempted to correct reports that Saint Laurent had abandoned high fashion in favour of ready-to-*wear clothes.* — UPI.

Alert lifted

West German river police *yesterday reopened a section of* the Rhine which had been closed on Tuesday after a tanker carrying dangerous chemicals had run aground near Cologne and some of the cargo had leaked into the water.

Girl to fly for heart operation

By our Correspondent

A girl aged 7 flies to America tomorrow for a hole in the heart operation. Thousands of people in Hull contributed *towards the £4,000 it is costing* for Marie Gallagher's operation at the Rochester Mayo clinic, where 11 similar attempts have been successful.

Marie, who lives with her parents and two younger sisters in Rokeby Park, Hull, has suffered from a hole in the heart, a defective heart valve, and two transposed arteries since birth. Doctors at Killingbeck Hospital, Leeds, where Marie has been under treatment, agreed that she should go to the Mayo clinic, and the operation has been provision*ally fixed for August 24.*

The American visit seemed remote on Mr Lawrence Gallagher's pay as a television engineer, but his workmates donated £20 each, an appeal was launched, and in a few weeks public houses, clubs, and funds had collected £4,000.

The American Imperial Typewriter Co., which has a factory at Hull, is paying the air fare and sending a courier with Marie and her mother, and there will be more company helpers in the US.

Cruise refund

More than 1,400 passengers who went on the last two Mediterranean voyages of the *Clarksons' cruise ship, Delphi,* are to get refunds after complaints about conditions on board. Passengers will get back 15 per cent of their fares, an amount ranging from £13.20 to £19.80.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender may be sent to the Guardian at 21 John Street, London, WC1, or 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR. Announcements may be telephoned (telephone subscribers only) to London 01-837 7011 or Manchester 061-832 9191. ENGAGEMENT AND MARRIAGE announcements must be accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone.

BIRTHS

ARMITAGE.—On August 11, 1971, at home, to ANNE (née Reiss) and BRIAN, a son, Andrew Brian, a welcome brother for Julie, Debra and Wendy. Sincere thanks to Sister Kay and Nurse Roman, 21 Cherry Holt Avenue, Heaton Mersey, Stockport, Cheshire.

CEH.—On August 3, 1971, to ANNE (née Roff) and SASA, a son (Grego-) Titova 23 64370 Jesenice, Jugoslavia.

COOKE.—On August 9, 1971, at Saltburn, to MARGARET (née Ord) and PETER, a son (Gavin), a brother for Helen.

JACQUES.—On August 5, 1971, to IRENE and ROBIN, a son, a brother for Tom.

LYONS.—On August 8, 1971, at the North Staffordshire Maternity Hospital, to UNA (née McManus) and JAMES LYONS a daughter (Sarah Josephine).

McGOVERN.—On August 10, 1971, to BARBARA (nr Wilson), wife of JOHN McGOVERN, Church Lane, Gawsworth, Cheshire, a son, a brother for James.

MARRIAGES

BRADLEY—WYNROE.—On August 7, 1971, at St Paul's Church, Stalybridge, ELIZABETH MARY, second daughter of Dr and Mrs Maxwell WYNROE, Fruefield, 2 Ashes Lane, Stalybridge, to JAMES, only son of Mr and Mrs C. BRADLEY, Ayton Banks Farm, *Gt Ayton, N. Yorkshire.*

DEATHS

BARDSLEY.—On August 9, 1971, in hospital, ERNEST, of 11 Bramhall Park Road, Bramhall, Cheshire, and formerly of Gatley, beloved husband of the late Edith BARDSLEY, and a very dear father and grandfather. Service at The Stockport Crematorium today, August 12, at 1.30 p.m. Flowers and inquiries to Messrs. Kendal Milne and Co., Manchester. Tel.: 061-832 3414.

COOKSON.—On August 10, 1971, *ROYDON HALLIWELL, after a short* illness in West Park Hospital, Macclesfield, husband of Virgua and father of Patricia and Adrian. Funeral at the Macclesfield Crematorium at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, August 13. Inquiries to Wilshire and Roberts, Macclesfield 72307.

HADFIELD.—On August 9, 1971, at Chesham House, Bowdon, Cheshire, DORA, in her 93rd year, the last remaining child of the late John and Hannah HADFIELD of Altrincham. Funeral service at The Altrincham Crematorium on Friday, August 13, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers please by request. Inquiries to Messrs John G. Ashton and Co., Altrincham. Tel.: 061-928 7816.

DEATHS (cont.)

HULTON.—On August 10, 1971, in hospital GEORGE CHARLES, of 3 Dunmire Road, Gatley, Cheadle, Cheshire aged 78 years, dearly loved husband of the late Gertrude HULTON. Service and committal at Stockport Crematorium on Saturday, August 14 at 10.30 a.m. Inquiries and flowers to Jonathan Alcock and Sons Ltd., Brook Road, Cheadle. Tel. 061-428 2097.

KIPPS.—W. H., peacefully at Tooting Bec Hospital, August 8. Burial at Warblington, near Havant, Monday August 16. If desired donations to Mental Health Research Fund.

LONGBOTTOM. — *MICHAEL ROY,* Ph.D., aged 27 years, on August 7, tragically at Eastbourne. Cremation Oxford Crematorium, 4 p.m. August 13. No flowers.

PEARY.—On August 8, 1971, at his home, 44 Balmoral Road, Flixton, DAVID, aged 75 years, the dearly *beloved husband of Nell,* dearly loved father of David and Edith, dearly loved father-in-law of Ivy and David, and dear granddad of Carol, Janet and Christine. Service and interment at St Michael's Church, Flixton, on Thursday August 13, at 3 p.m. Inquiries to Mr Pennington, Eccles Cooperative Society. Tel. 061-789 3083.

SANDLER.—On August 11, 1971, at 90 Lowry Court, Radcliffe New Road, Whitefield, LOUIS, in his 72nd year. Deeply mourned by his loving wife Sarah, daughter Shirley Bloom, dear brother of Ellis, Eve Casket, Joan Cohen and Ethel Stoller, son-in-law Ralph Bloom, dear grandpa of Rosalind and David Blank. Interment at Failsworth Cemetery on Thursday, August 12, at 12 noon. Prayers on Thursday evening only at Lowry Court.

STIRRUP.—ANNIE, widow of Percy John STIRRUP, peacefully at a Southsea nursing home on August 11, 1971, aged 86 years. Service at Woking Crematorium, Monday, August 16, at 3.30 p.m. Inquiries to Barnells Funeral Directors (Tel.: Portsmouth 64831).

In Memoriam

SHELMERDINE. — *In ever loving* memory of ELIZABETH ANNIE FIDLER. Norman.

Memorial Stone

GOULD.—The memorial stone in loving memory of JOHN SAMUEL GOULD, will be consecrated at Southern Cemetery, Barlow Moor Road, Manchester, on Sunday August 15, 1971, at noon.

DONATIONS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE Cancer Campaign can be sent to the Treasurer, Manchester Committee, 5 *Carmel Close, Sennybank, Bury.*

PERSONAL

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HOME NEWS

TUC wants a new Clydeside set-up for development

By KEITH HARPER

TUC leaders yesterday produced their plan for a Clydeside Development Authority, which would be charged with using the full economic potential of the area.

Mr Vic Feather, the TUC general secretary, and members of its economic committee, will take it up for a full discussion with all interested unions at Glasgow on Tuesday. It will then be drawn up as a proposal to put to the Government within the next 10 days.

The plan, unanimously approved by the committee, has been sent on for consideration by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at its meeting at York this week, and also to the Scottish TUC.

Mr Feather will travel to Scotland on Monday to explain details of the plan at an emergency meeting of the Scottish TUC called to discuss the dire unemployment situation there. Then will come the Tuesday debate at which Sir Sidney Greene, the railwaymen's leader, and Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineers' president, are expected to take part. Mr Feather said last night that he hoped that the TUC could get the plan to the Government before August 25.

He will tell the Scottish TUC that the crisis at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders has become a major social and economic crisis for the whole of Clydeside, and that the situation requires the immediate establishment of a development authority. Trade union participation would be an integral part of its conception, and essential to achieve the confidence of the workers.

The authority's remit would be to prepare and carry out a development plan for the entire Clydeside area. Its financial basis would be provided by an initial grant plus interest-free loans from the Government. The authority would also be given the power to raise loan capital on the market.

One of the first jobs of the authority would be to take over all the assets and liabilities of UCS and to seek new orders to keep employment at about the present level. If, having examined the situation at UCS, the authority decided that some manpower could be more effectively used outside, it would have the responsibility to ensure that there was sufficient public and private investment to provide training facilities and alternative employment.

While the TUC is convinced that the plan could work, there seems little to suggest that the Government will receive it with equal enthusiasm. It might be received by Mr John Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, as the basis for a discussion, simply to show that the Government has not been as hard in its attitude towards UCS as its public utterances in the Commons and elsewhere have indicated.

Leader comment, page 10

Barnet goes most-in

By our Education Correspondent

Schools in the London borough of Barnet are going near-comprehensive in spite of a series of rejections of its plans by the Secretary of Education, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Next term Barnet will have 19 fully-comprehensive schools and two more near-comprehensive.

Although the borough has 33 secondary schools, two Church of England voluntary aided schools and two girls' grammar schools will remain outside the scheme, and Mrs Thatcher forbade pairing proposals involving six schools—three grammar and three secondary modern schools. Two other schools are expected to operate as comprehensive schools while remaining nominally something else — the Hasmonean boys' school, a three form entry Jewish grammar school which is in fact accepting an unselected intake, and Whitefield, a secondary modern school which has a full range of sixth form courses and a tradition of direct entry to universities.

Mr E. T. Potter, deputy education officer, said yesterday that only a few parents had altered their choices of school as a result of Mrs Thatcher's refusals under Section 13 of the 1944 Education Act which prevented Whitfield being called comprehensive. He said that the borough would be resubmitting Section 13 proposals for one merger disallowed by Mrs Thatcher between Christ's College grammar school and the Alder secondary modern school in the same form.

Barnet insists that Mrs Thatcher misunderstood its proposals when she stated that children would be commuting between three sites; in fact no child would use more than two sites. In another case of pairing the borough had reconsidered its population projections and believed that two separate 11-18 comprehensive schools could be justified. It had not made up its mind on the third pairing that was rejected.

Mr Potter said that the education committee would decide this autumn whether there was any need for any form of 11-plus selection next year but it was clear that there would only be "at most a very few schools" which lay outside the comprehensive system. Observers have noted that Mrs Thatcher's Finchley constituency is particularly difficult to fit into the Education Secretary's criteria.

UCS: councils seek talks

By JOHN KERR

There was further evidence yesterday of widespread support for the resistance of workers at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders to the Government's proposals. Representatives of more than 30 Scottish local authorities, at a conference in Clydebank, appointed a special committee to seek a meeting with senior Ministers to discuss the crisis.

The meeting was originally arranged by Clydebank town council to discuss unemployment in general as well as the crisis on the Upper Clyde. Provost Robert Fleming said he did not want people to think the only objective was to bail out Clydebank.

He added: "We feel the whole situation will have implications throughout Scotland. We believe we have now reached the ultimate stage of defence into unemployment and that any further recessions of industry are totally unacceptable to us."

The meeting decided to concentrate on the UCS crisis as an immediate objective for talks with the Government.

There was some criticism of the attitude of the shop stewards and the men. Provost John Smart, from Paisley, questioned the realism of insisting that the UCS yards and their whole work force should be retained in the long term. He also suggested that the shop stewards' action could affect adversely attempts to attract new industry and investment. Potential developers might be reluctant to invest in new industries if they thought they were going to face "intractable attitudes" in labour relations.

Mr Bill McLean, general secretary of the Scottish National Union of Mineworkers, said after a special delegate conference in Edinburgh: "A number of delegates argued that, as the situation was developing, financial support may not be enough. It may well be that the miners' trade union, along with other trade unions in Scotland, would require to consider other industrial action, namely strike action, not for a day but for a long period, to compel the Government to change its attitude towards UCS."

The conference pledged more financial support for the UCS workers.

It became apparent yesterday that the UCS liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith, will not start to reduce the work force this week, as had been expected. The conveners of shop stewards in the yards were called to a hastily arranged meeting with Mr Kenneth Douglas, who is continuing as managing director, to discuss termination of notices. The conveners declined to comment later but a spokesman for the liquidator said there would be no dismissals this week.

Ten days ago, Mr Smith indicated that the first redundancies would probably take effect between August 13 and 20. The feeling now is that there has been some change of heart, at least for the time being.

A suggestion that the UCS work-in tactic might be adopted to resist proposed hiving-off in the steel industry came from two shop stewards from the British Steel Corporation's river Don works in Sheffield, Mr Ernest Webster and Mr Cliff Wright were in Clydebank to hand over £100 to the UCS fighting fund.

Mr Webster said they were seeking advice from the UCS stewards on the operation of the work-in and they would oppose by similar actions any attempt in Sheffield to remove plant and machinery.

A demand for nationalisation of the UCS yard is to be made on Monday at a special congress convened in Glasgow by the Scottish TUC.

The Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union yesterday announced that it would pay dispute benefit to members who continued to work at the UCS yards without pay. Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the CAWU, is to raise the question of collective union responsibility for payment of benefit at today's meeting of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions at York.

Strike hits shipyard

By our Correspondent

Barrow shipyard was affected yesterday by a token strike of 1,000 boilermakers when the men held a meeting to discuss the redundancy of 12 welders, who were sacked in June.

Mr Bob Proundfoot, district delegate of the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, yesterday protested that the men should be employed on work which the firm, Vickers Ltd. is contracting out of town. Vickers have agreed to meet the union officials tomorrow.

Police conference yesterday at the "OZ" carnival.

Terms of donation doubted

By our Education Correspondent

Students at North London Polytechnic may want to ask the anonymous donor of £350,000 for a students' hall of residence to waive a condition by which not more than 20 per cent of the accommodation should be used for overseas students at any time.

Mr Mike Hill, president of the students' union, said yesterday that the union general meeting had not yet had a chance to consider the matter. But his personal view was that hardship and need should be the sole criteria for admission to the hall.

"I would hope that the next union meeting will mandate the union executive to attempt to negotiate with the donor through the Inner London Education Authority to remove this clause from the agreement. I have no idea of the donor's motive in inserting this clause, neither do I wish to speculate on his possible motives.

"It is my belief that the majority of students here believe that all should be treated equally and that no section of the college community should receive privileges to the detriment of another section."

Governors at the poly have voted to accept the donation, which could build a hall for 140 students, together with the donor's conditions. Mr. Hill added that between a fifth and a quarter of North London Poly students were from overseas, that as a result of Government policy they were already discriminated against in fee charges, and that there was clear evidence that they found it harder to get lodgings than their British counterparts.

Museum keeper remanded

An assistant keeper in the British Museum's department of printed books was yesterday remanded at Bow Street on bail charged with stealing seven postage stamps belonging to the Crown Agents.

He is James Alexander Mackay (34), of Copperkins Lane, Amersham, Clive Harold Feigenbaum (31), a company director, of Downage, Hendon, was charged with receiving the stamps.

George Vincent Base (51), stamp dealer, of Gordon Avenue, Camberley, was charged with receiving 17 postage stamp proofs belonging to the Crown Agents. Mr William Lumley, prosecuting, asked for a remand until October 26.

Mr Colin Rutter, for Mackay, objected and pointed out that Mackay was arrested on May 10. He thought the prosecution should be ready to proceed before the end of October.

Rampant Rupert heads the carnival protest

By ROGER ALDRIDGE

IT was the great all-purpose demonstration. It began at Marble Arch at about 3 30 p.m. as "a spontaneous gathering to protest against the "OZ" trial decision. It finished — perhaps — about fours hours later outside the US Embassy in Grosvenor Square.

It involved more than 300 foot police, dozens of black marias, at least six police buses, a full wail of motorcycles, several mounted police —and a cast of 500 revolutionaries.

It strolled from Marble Arch, via Oxford Street, Soho, and Piccadilly to the Ritz. There it stopped for a sit down.

The Sdestination was Ulster House, to demonstrate about events in Northern Ireland.

John and Yoko were there. They joined the parade early in Oxford Street, but dropped out for a few minutes while John put on a pair of yellow socks. His tooled leather cowboy boots were beginning to hurt.

A splendid banner with a full colour rampant Rupert Bear at full tilt led the march, along with banners saying "Sack Judge Argyle" and "Oz is not Obscene."

Agitprop seemed to be in charge. That is, their men had the loudhailer. But everybody was there . . . Release, BIT, the National Council for Civil Liberties, the Gentle Ghost, Gay Liberation, White Panthers. And they sang all the old songs from Woodstock Nation, shouted "off pigs," and "Ozscene" and "down with US Imperialism," and generally had a great time.

Popular causes were "OZ," Ulster, prison reform, and the Clyde.

It all began just after the Bangla Desh march tailed off, when about 500 gathered at Marble Arch to hear former "OZ" co-editor Felix Dennis thank them for their support.

After Dennis and his co-defendant Jim Anderson left, there was a brief argument about what the demonstration was really for—"OZ" or Ulster—and the consensus was that it was for "freedom of all kinds." Then began the trek for Ulster House.

The chant "angry, angry," took hold, the pace quickened, and they marched into what looked like a classic ambush. A hundred PC's stood shoulder to shoulder outside the building and mounted police waited in side streets.

But the marchers all sat down again while the man from Agitprop told them they could remain sitting and "get busted" if they felt that way.

Parole system a big success

By OUR POLITICAL STAFF

The probation service is between 200 and 300 officers short, even though the number of officers has trebled since the war, Mr G. W. Appleyard, chairman of the Principal Probation Officers' Conference, told a committee of MPs which published its minutes of evidence yesterday.

Mr G. Jones, Hertfordshire's principal probation officer, reinforced the point by telling the Home Office subcommittee of the Expenditure Committee: "The probation service has made a success of parole, but because of the shortage of resources we really strongly suspect that other work suffers as a result. At the end of the day, there is really no flexibility available to attempt different approaches to offenders and there is a real risk of work becoming stereotyped."

Nevertheless, Mr Appleyard highlighted the success of parole by saying that the service had taken on higher and higher risk offenders. But the failure rate was only about 5 per cent, compared with 60 per cent of ex-Borstal boys.

He said that 1,300 men were now on parole—the number of inmates in an average prison. They were costing the community £2 a week each, compared with £20 a week for each prisoner.

(The Expenditure Committee's Environment and Home Office subcommittee: Minutes of evidence on probation and 25p.)

OZ story holds up magazine

The whole of this week's "Time Out" magazine has had to be reprinted, according to its editor, Mr Tony Elliott, because the printer objected to two pages.

The magazine is running an eight-page feature on the "OZ" trial and its implications. The feature ended with a double-page of pictures and texts from magazines freely available on news stands in London, with the heading, "Meanwhile on sale every day . . ."

Mr Elliott said the printers, George Pulman and Co., of Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, took legal advice and refused to distribute the 28,000 copies of the magazine they had printed.

The reprinted issue, with the two pages blank, will be appearing tomorrow instead of today.

Flat hunters still pay up

By our own Reporter

Accommodation agencies in London and other cities have largely ignored a recent court case which appears to make it illegal for them to charge commission for finding flats and houses.

The Court of Appeal found that a firm of accommodation agents was not entitled to recover from a barrister for whom it had found a flat any commission, as this was illegal under the 1953 Accommodation Agencies Act. It was forecast by some that this decision, against which an appeal is being made, would have a dramatic effect on big city accommodation agencies, all of which charge tenants a fee and many of which charge landlords no fee.

But the majority of agencies have not altered their practice. Some who did so, and began charging landlords instead of tenants, have lost business and have now reverted to charging tenants. A representative of one agency which changed its policy said yesterday that it had now changed back after its lawyers had "drafted an agreement which we think is 90 per cent foolproof and in their opinion takes us out of the 1953 Act." This is presumably an agreement which is signed by the agency tenant customers.

Other agencies changed their policy only to the extent that they now charge the commission in advance, refundable if no accommodation is found. An agent said this is in case "barrack room lawyers," having heard of the recent decision, refuse to pay after being found accommodation. Mr Robert Miller of the ABC Accommodation Bureau, a small agency, said: "The only change we've made is to make people pay first. Otherwise we'd end up just doing charity work."

The agencies are furious about the decision, arguing that the Act was aimed at fake agencies which simply charged for lists culled from newspapers and not at genuine firms which actually do a useful job.

Mr David Thornton, a partner in a firm called Find-A-Home, said yesterday that his staff checked 60 per cent of the flats the agency was offered, and rejected some as below standard or overpriced. He argued that "landlords are so conditioned, in the present supply and demand situation, to not paying, that any agency which tried to make them pay would simply lose business. This interpretation of the Act flies in the face of reality."

Miss Janet Jameson, who runs the Peter Pan Agency in London, commented: "If the agencies are forced out of business what other alternatives are there?"

Although the Accommodation Agencies Act has been on the Statute Book for 18 years, it appears to have given rise to only two cases. A lawyer described it yesterday as "one of those laws where nobody can believe it means what it appears to mean, so everybody ignores it." Mr Paul Channon, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said last month in reply to a question in the House that Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, was looking into the implications of the court's decision.

Singular way to get a suntan

THE LONE sailor Miss Nicolette Milnes-Walker, aged 28, admitted yesterday that she had notched up another "first"—the first woman to sail the Atlantic in the nude.

It was for a very practical reason. skin is waterproof. Miss Milnes-Walker arrived in Southampton from New York yesterday on the QE2. "Sometimes I wore a shirt and bikini pants, but much of the time wore nothing at all," she said.

"When I was on deck it was a choice between putting on oilskins and becoming waterproof or taking everything off and being waterproof. I took everything off." Miss Milnes-Walker is also the first woman to make the non-stop voyage single-handed.

She left Dale in Pembrokeshire, on June 12 and arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, on July 26. Her 30-foot glass fibre sloop, Aziz, will be on display at an exhibition which she and Chay Blyth will open in London on August 24.

Another lone sailor, Robin Knox-Johnston, was at Southampton to meet Miss Milnes-Walker. Speaking of the trip, she said: "I think women are more suited to this sort of thing than men. Men are designed for quick and immediate reactions, whereas women are much more able to withstand adverse conditions. They have better stamina and are better able to deal with physical strain.

"There were a number of reasons why I wanted to make this voyage. I like sailing. I was interested in the psychological aspect of being alone, and I wanted to visit America."

She said she would be interested in making another single-handed crossing of the Atlantic, this time by the northern route. "I think I learned a good deal about myself. I learned to distinguish the trivial from the important."

One thing she missed was a bottle of gin. "Not because I wanted to drink it. I had whisky and brandy on board, but two days out I broke my compass. It said 'fill only with alcohol' and I had to put brandy into it. It worked all right but the colour made it difficult to read."

Miss Milnes-Walker is the daughter of a retired surgeon, and has a master's degree in psychology. She is now going to write a book about her voyage.

"I hope it will be different from other books on this kind of thing, which have been mainly travelogues. At one time, my work was concerned with people working under strain and I hope my book will have a lot of psychological information in it."

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"More sexually arousing than Oh! Calcutta!"—Sheff. Tel. 2nd Great Yr.

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs. 7.45. Sat. 5.0 and 8.15. Thurs. 2.45. CORIN REDGRAVE CIARA MADDEN
ABELARD and HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience."—Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (By Old Vic). 928 7616. Tnt 8 Beckett's HAPPY DAYS. Tmr. 8 Beckett's ENDGAME. Sat. 8 WAITING FOR GODOT. Booking Now for ATHOL FUGARD'S BOESMAN & LENA Aug. 19. All seats 40p.

TALK OF THE TOWN. (734 5051). Fully Air Conditioned. From 8.15 Dining & Dancing. At 9.30 Revue TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT & at 11.
THE NEW SEEKERS
Com. Aug. 23 LOVELACE WATKINS.

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CINEMAS

ABC 1, Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861. Richard Burton is the VILLAIN (X). 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m. Bkble.

ABC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861. TALES OF BEATRIX POTTER (U). 2 p.m., 5 p.m 8 p.m. Bookable.

ACADEMY ONE. (437 2981). Buster Keaton Summer Season (U). Today SEVEN CHANCES. Progs. 3.0. 4.15. 6.30. 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Olivier in HAMLET (U). Showing 2.50, 5.35, 8.25

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819) Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (X). Mifune. showing 5.30, 8.25.

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road (580 9562). THE HORSEMEN (AA). Sep progs 2.30, 8.0. Bookable.

CAMEO POLY, Oxford Cir (580 1744) Afternoons from 1.15 BLACK BEAUTY (U) Eve from 5.45 BLOOD ON SATAN'S CLAW (X) BEAST IN THE CELLAR (X) All at popular prices.

CAMEO ROYAL, Ch X Rd. 930 6915. KAMA SUTRA (X). PERMISSIVE (X) Late show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m.

CARLTON, 930 3711. MAKING IT (X). Progs. 1.5, 2.50, 5.25 & 8.5.

CURZON, Curzon St. (499 3737). Fully Air Cond. Last Week. Eric Rohmer's CLAIRE'S KNEE (A). 2.15, 4.20, 6.35, 8.40.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road (580 9562). "ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE FOR EVER. (U). Sep. Progs. 2.30, 7.45, Sun. 4.0 & 8.0. Late show Sat. 11.45. Bookable.

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25, 7.25. Late Sat. 11.30. Bkle.

FAIRFIELD Croydon 01-688-9291 Tonight at 7.30. Friday and Saturday 3.30 and 7.30. THE ROYAL HUNT OF THE SUN Technicolor (U) Early Booking Advised.

LEICESTER SQ. THEATRE (930 5252). SUNDAY, BLOODY SUNDAY (X). Glenda Jackson. Peter Finch. Murray Head Cont. progs. 2.30, 5.13, 8.0. Sun. 3.30 5.25, 8.5. Late show Sat. 11.15.

MERMAID THEATRE, EC 4 (248 7656) Children's International Film Festival. Daily from Monday 10.30 & 2.0. 25p

ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738 2771). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X) Richard Chamberlain. Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bookable 2.0, 5.15, 9.25. Sun. 4.30. 8.0. Late show Sat. 11.45.

ODEON, Leicester Square (930 6111) VANISHING POINT (AA) Cont. Progs. 2.0, 3.40, 6.0, 8.20. Sun. 3.40, 6.0, 8.20. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). Steve McQueen in LE MANS (U). Col 70mm Sep progs. Mon.-Fri. 2.45. 8.15. Sat. 1.0. 3.25. 8.15. Sun. 4. 8.15. All Seats may be booked in advance.

ODEON, St Martin's Lane (836 0691). THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN (AA). Cont. progs 2.15. 5.0. 7.45. Sun. 4.30. 7.25. Late show Sat. 11.15. ANDROMEDA at 2.45. 5.30, 8.15. Sun. 5.0, 8.0.

PARAMOUNT, Lower Regent St. (839 6494). Ali McGraw, Ryan O'Neal LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Suns. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PARIS-PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. James Ivory's BOMBAY TALKIE (A) 4.45. 6.45. 8.45. Ends 18 Aug.

PLAZA, Lower Regent St (930 8944). DIARY OF A MAD HOUSEWIFE (X) Richard Benjamin. Frank Langella. Carrie Snodgrass. Progs. 2.45. 4.45. 6.50. 9.0. Late Show Sat. 11.30 p.m.

PRINCE CHARLES Leic Sq. 437 8181 Ned Sherrin's New Comedy GIRL/STROKE/BOY (X) Continuous perfs. Mon to Sat. 1.0. 2.30. 4.45. 6.55. 9.10. Sun. 2.30. 4.45. 6.55. 9.10. Late Show Fri. & Sat 11.35 p.m.

RITZ, Leic. Sq. Clint Eastwood KELLY'S HEROES (A). Progs. 2.0. 5.0. 8.0 Late Fri. Sat. 11.15 p.m.

STUDIO ONE, Oxf. Cir. 437 3300. BLUE WATER, WHITE DEATH (U). Progs. 12.30. 3.15. 5.45. 8.15.

VENUS (485 9638). Off Kentish Town Rd NW1. THE CREMATOR (X). 4.30. 6.30. 8.55.

WARNER RENDEZVOUS. Leics. Sq. 439 0791. THE DEVILS (X) SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30 3.50 6.10. 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Suns 3.30. 5.50. 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10p seats bookable.

WARNER WEST END. Leic. Sq. 439 0791. SUMMER OF '42 (X). Progs. 2.0. 4.10. 6.20. 8.40, Sat. 11 p.m.

CONCERTS

HENRY WOOD PROMS. Royal Albert Hall. Concert in 3 parts. 7.0 p.m. Works by Gerhard. Bach. Smalley. 8.30 p.m. Stravinsky: The Soldier's Tale. 10.0 p.m. Works by Tippett & Berio. London Sinfonietta. David Atherton. Luciano Berio.

EXHIBITIONS

ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
Son et Lumiere Revival. Evenings except Sun. & Mon. at 9.0 p.m. Box Office 90 New Bond St., W.1. Tel. 01-499 9957.

CIRCUS

WEMBLEY Empire Pool. Until Sept. 11 MOSCOW STATE CIRCUS. Ev. 7.45 Wed. 3. 7.45. Sat. 2. 5. 8. Children ½ pr. all pfs. Bk 902 1234. Pay doors.

ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY. 43 Old Bond St., W.1. (629 6176). EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTER PAINTINGS UNDER £1,000. Until September 10. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

GIMPEL FILS. 50 SOUTH MOLTON Street, W.1. 01-493 2488. Sculpture and Paintings.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). BRIDGET RILEY retrospective exhibition, and ERWIN PISCATOR: work in the theatre 1920-66. Till Sept. 5. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10-6. Tues. Thurs., 10-8. Sun 12-6. Adm. 30p. Tues. Thurs., 6-8 10p (Admits to both exhibitions).

LEICESTER GALLERIES. 22a Cork Street. W.1. THE SCHOOL OF PARIS, '50s and '60s. 10-5.30 Sats. 10-1.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. CHELSEA IN THE 19th CENTURY: Also MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE. Open all day Saturday.

MARLBOROUGH FINE ART
New Premises at 6 ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1. MASTERS OF THE 20th CENTURY including important works by ARP, CHAGALL, GIACOMETTI, KOKOSCHKA, MOORE, POLLOCK, REINHARDT, ROTHKO, SUTHERLAND, etc. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30 until further notice.

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD. 17/18 Old Bond St., W.1. PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL GRAPHIC AND MULTIPLES. Daily 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

OMELL GALLERIES 19th and 20th Century Paintings at realistic prices. Summer Exhibition of recent European Paintings. Many charming subjects by artists of repute. 22 Bury Street, St James's, W.1.

SOCIETY OF WOMEN ARTISTS. Annual Exhibition, Mall Art Galleries, The Mall, S.W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5, Sats 10-1 until 20th. Adm. 20p.

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS' GALLERY, 8 Gt Newport St. WC2. 836 7860 Until August 29th: Four Masters of Erotic Photography. Tues.-Sat. 11-7. Sun. 12-6.

W. H. PATTERSON, 19 Albemarle St., W.1. 629 1910 THE FAMILY KOEKKOEK AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES until 3rd September. Daily 9.30-6.0. Sats. 10.0-12.30.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM. Sadler's Wells OPERA Tonight & Mon. 6.30 new prodn.
LOHENGRIN
Tomorrow at 7.30
THE SERAGLIO
Sat. & Tues. at 7.30
BARBER OF SEVILLE
Wed. next at 7.30
KISS ME, KATE
N.B. CHANGE OF REP. Tomorrow & Aug. 21: The Seraglio. Tues.: Barber of Seville. (836 3161).

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL 928 3191 Aug. 24 to Sept. 16. Book now
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
Rep. Aug. 24 to 28 & Sept. 6 to 11: Sleeping Beauty. Aug. 30 to Sept. 4: Beau Danube/Giselle. Sept. 13 to 16: Scheherazade, Petrouchka, etc.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (928 3191)
D'OYLY CARTE SEASON
Today at 7.30
THE GONDOLIERS

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. (837 1672). Until 21 Aug.
CHITRASENA
DANCE COMPANY OF CEYLON
Evs. 7.30. Sats 2.30. Book now. 30p to £1.30. Party rates available.

THEATRES (Outside London)

Manchester

PALACE, MANCHESTER 061-236 0184 30 Aug wk. 7.30 Sat 5 p.m., 8 p.m. CAT IN THE BAG with BILL MAYNARD DOREEN KEOGH. ALAN ROTHWELL. WALLACE CAMPBELL. GILLY McIVER 25p. 50p. 65p & 75p Tues 14 Sept 3 wks. Musical, world premiere. HOWARD KEEL. DANIELLE DARRIEUX in AMBASSADOR Com 16 Dec. FREDDY (PARROT-FACE) DAVIES. ANITA HARRIS in ALADDIN.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Box Office Tel 273 5696 (10.15 to 6.0) August 30 to September 25.
TOM COURTENAY in CHARLEY'S AUNT
Postal booking now open. Personal booking from August 16.

Chichester

CHICHESTER. Tel. 0243 86333. Today at 2.0. Aug. 13. 14 at 7.0. REUNION IN VIENNA Tonight at 7.0. Aug. 14 at 2.0. CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA

Leeds

LEEDS PLAYHOUSE. (0532) 42111. Until August 14 Evenings 7.30, Saturdays 5.0, 7.30. BILL SIMPSON JOYCE BLAIR LYNN DALBY JESS CONRAD ROMANCE World Premiere of a new musical by John Spurling: songs by Charles Ross

Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE. Tel 45671 Evenings 7.30, Saturday 5.0 & 8.0. Tonight and Fri Sophocles' ANTIGONE Sat ... A CLOSE SHAVE The new Feydeau farce "Frenziedly frenetic"—D. Telegraph

Oldham

OLDHAM COLISEUM 624 2829. Tues. to Fri. 7.30, Sat., 4 and 7.30. Stoppard's Enter a Free Man

Stoke-on-Trent

VICTORIA THEATRE (0782) 65962. Bennett's famous novel adapted THE OLD WIVES TALE This week. PART 1. Next week: PART 2 at 7.30 nightly.

ART EXHIBITIONS (Outside London)

Liverpool

NEW ITALIAN ART 1953-1971
A Major Exhibition. Created in Rome for Liverpool WALKER ART GALLERY, LIVERPOOL Until September 11 Weekdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5 (Open August 30)

FESTIVALS (Outside London)

HARROGATE FESTIVAL
NOW ON UNTIL AUGUST 14
DETAILS AND TICKETS FROM BOX OFFICE, ROYAL BATHS, HARROGATE (0423) 62471.

CINEMAS (Outside London)

Manchester

ABC ARDWICK 273 1141. Dustin Hoffman Faye Dunaway Little Big Man (AA). 2.15, 5.20, 8.15.

ABC Deansgate, 832 5252. CLINT EASTWOOD KELLY'S HEROES (A). Dly 2.30, 7.30.

DAVENPORT. Telephone 483 3801. THE RAILWAY CHILDREN (U) Daily at 2.15. 6.0 and 8.15. Pullman and Circle Seats Bookable.

GAUMONT, Oxford Street. 236 8264. SCROOGE (U) 2.30 and 7.45. All Seats Bookable.

HALE (Licensed Bar). 928 2216. ZEPPELIN (U). 6.30 & 9 p.m.

REX. WILMSLOW 22266. WUTHERING HEIGHTS (A) 7.45 (8.25). Wednesdays 2.30.

MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE. Oxford Street (237 0497). Evenings for adults. Huston's THE KREMLIN LETTER (X) (8.5)—NOBODY ADMITTED AFTER IT HAS BEGUN—And Axelrod's comedy THE SECRET LIFE OF AN AMERICAN WIFE (X) (6.30). Children's Cinema at 3.0: Presley in PARADISE HAWAIIAN STYLE (U) and NIGHT OF THE GRIZZLY (U).

STUDIO 1, Oxford Road. Tel 236 2437. IT'S THE FILM FOR EVERYONE ... but EVERYONE! Walt Disney's All Cartoon Feature ONE HUNDRED AND ONE DALMATIANS (U) Tech. 2.55. 5.55 9.0 SAMMY, THE WAY-OUT SEAL (U) Tech. 1.15. 4.15. 7.20

STUDIO 2, Oxford Road. Tel 236 2437 RETAINED FOR 2nd GREAT WEEK! FROM TELLY LAUGHS TO BELLY LAUGHS! Reg Varney Doris Hare *ON THE BUSES (A) Colour 1.10 3.45. 6.20. 8.55 TOP OF THE BILL (U) 2.40. 5.15. 7.50 * May be seen by UNACCOMPANIED Children

TATTON LUXURY CINEMAS GATLEY MAJOR Walt Disney's "THE ARISTOCATS" Cont 6 p.m. Last show 7.30. Mats. daily 2.15 MINOR Retained 4th Great Week PERCY (X) One perf 8 p.m. Sat. 6 and 8.30

THEATRE ROYAL 834 9366. BORSALINO (AA) 4 p.m., 8.5 INVISIBLE SIX (AA) 2.20, 6.15. Late Show Saturday 10.45 p.m.

Derek Brown sees attitudes harden as the Belfast Catholics move ou

Brutality bred in a 15-year-old girl

MAUREEN McGIBBON, aged 15, cried some months ago when she heard of the killing of three young soldiers. "I wouldn't cry for any of them now," she said yesterday, shortly before leaving a Roman Catholic relief centre in Belfast to go to a refugee camp in the Republic.

Tearfully, she described how she had come to the centre in the St Clement's retreat house on the Antrim Road to escape the violence in the Ardoyne. Her parents were staying in their home in Eskdale Gardens, at the Catholic end of Farringdon Gardens, the street at the centre of Monday night's outbreak of arson which destroyed nearly 300 houses, mainly those occupied by Protestants.

Miss McGibbon's account of that savage night was in all respects the same as that given by Protestant women from the same area — with one difference. She said the Protestants had bullied and intimidated the Catholics and warned them to move out; the Protestants had set fire to all the houses, and Protestant gunmen had done all the sniping during evacuations.

"They shot a young boy. I knew him well. They shot him in the head and killed him," she said, crying again. The boy was Leo McGuigan, aged 15. A 50-year-old woman was also killed by sniper fire at the scene of the fires on Monday night.

The Protestant women described precisely the same events, but laid all the blame on the Catholics. Both accounts expressed disgust about the army, which, according to both sides, offered no protection against intimidation, and did nothing to stop the burning or the sniping. Hence Miss McGibbon's reference to the death of British soldiers. Brutality breeds brutality; through her tears she added that she would not mind if the entire Shankill Road — the heart of extreme Protestantism — was blown up.

Miss McGibbon's friend, Patricia McNally, aged 14, also went to the Republic yesterday to a temporary home at the Gordonstown army camp. She went to live at the St Clement's centre more than a month ago, after her parents' home in Butler Street near the Ardoyne had been badly damaged by a manhole cover blown through the roof by an explosion. Her parents now live separately with relatives. "My mummy has only taken nerve tablets since it happened," she said.

According to both girls, life in the Catholic areas was grim, even before the latest violence. "We couldn't go on to the streets at all, for the Protestant men calling us names and using filthy language," Miss McNally said.

Now the girls are safe physically but they are still being badly harmed emotionally. "I don't know what we will do or where we will go. I don't know if I will ever see my parents again," Mr McGibbon said.

The two girls were helping to look after other children making the 50-mile journey out of Northern Ireland.

The St Clement's centre is probably the biggest of the 10 or so Catholic relief centres and 300 people were living there in 95 rooms. Its resources are badly stra... Last time it was a ... resting place, in 19... Government gave £1,000, enough to cover expense... has received nothing ... this time, except volunt... help from the "better" Catholic families in sub... near by.

For those families wh... staying in Belfast, li... becoming more difficult, ... apart from the riots. Sc... of small businesses and sh... have closed, and many bi... factories have suspen... work. The number of te... rarily redundant worke... the city is difficult to ca... late, but it could be as h... as 15 per cent — all poten... rioters.

Food supplies have b... disrupted. Bakeries ... dairies have been pa... cularly affected, partl... because their ele... delivery vans are a favour... component of barric... Hijackings of vehicles h... been almost commonp... this week. Bass Charring... the brewery, has lost ha... distribution fleet, but ... supplies are expected to ... out because the rioting ke... people away from pubs.

30,000 become British

By our Political Staff

Indians top the list of Commonwealth citizens who took British nationality last year, according to figures published yesterday by the Home Office.

A total of 4,159 of them, who with four exceptions had lived in Britain for at least five years, were naturalised, compared with 3,182 Pakistanis and 2,888 Cypriots.

Jamaicans outnumber other West Indians, with 2,505 of them having taken citizenship, compared with 2,119 Guyanans, 501 from Trinidad and Tobago, and 902 Barbadians.

The statistics show only a slight demand from the white Commonwealth for citizenship, with 209 naturalised Australians, 125 Canadians, and 181 New Zealanders.

As a result of the influx of Second World War refugees more Poles were naturalised than any other group of non-Commonwealth citizens. There were 1,604 who took British nationality. By contrast there was only one woman from Liechtenstein, and one woman from Togo, who gained British citizenship by marrying a Briton.

In all, 34,047 people took British citizenship last year.

Distant jobs on tap

By DENNIS BARKER

From Monday, the whole of Britain will be served by information centres providing special help to those who want work and are prepared to travel long distances to it.

Coverage will be completed when the ninth centre opens in Birmingham on Monday. The Midlands has been slowest off the mark because in the past the area has been self-contained from an employment point of view: only recently has there been pressure on some workers—especially in the more unusual type of job—to look outside the area.

Four people will run the Birmingham centre, but they will be in touch not only with the 118 employment offices in the Midlands, but with every one in Britain. Local offices will be able to call on the *Employment Information Centre* for help whenever they need information about "away" jobs or about people looking for work outside their own areas. The centre will keep a note of any unusual jobs that may be wanted.

Miss Mima Crombie, in charge of the Midlands unit, said: "I expect we will have to deal with a good many out-of-the-ordinary requests. Already we have had inquiries for a technologist, a diamond driller, a steeplejack and a jockey."

In a recent "trial run," the centre helped to provide a Rugby firm with details of apprentices who had been made redundant but who wished to continue their apprenticeships: several were taken on by the firm.

The centres are coming into full operation at a time when some kinds of employment "drift" are thought to be undesirable. A London Boroughs Association working party report published yesterday said a brake must be put on the drift of factories out of London. It wants the Greater London Council to provide incentives for light industry and warns that the penalty of failure would be rising unemployment in the metropolis.

Art too long

The Scottish Arts Council has abandoned its plan to suspend *a mile-long sculpture in Princes* Street, Edinburgh because of "persistent difficulties in finding suitable solutions to the problems of engineering and logistics."

Stiff sentences for 'muggings'

By MALCOLM STUART

Judges are now making it plain that people convicted of street robberies can expect stiff deterrent sentences. The warning was given in London by Judge Christmas Humphries when he gaoled two women for 2½ years each yesterday for robbing a man of his wallet containing £1.12p. A similar warning was given recently in Birmingham when two men convicted of assault with intent to rob each received three years.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday Judge Humphries was told that Mrs Sara Jessop (30) and Mrs Ann Murphy (31) lay in wait for a victim in Westbourne Park Road, Paddington, London, late one night. When a 50-year-old railway worker passed, one of the women punched him in the face. As he staggered back he was seized and his wallet taken. The women were later arrested in a café.

Mrs Jessop, of St Stephen's Gardens, Paddington, has one child. She has 10 previous convictions. Mrs Murphy, with four children, of Cambridge Road, Kilburn, has eight previous convictions. Judge Humphries told them: "I am being lenient. The public is getting tired of these offences and they must be treated severely. This was plain street robbery with violence. You were both unemployed but there was no reason for that. You could have been earning money."

Many police forces are now deeply concerned about "Muggings" openly carried out in big cities at night. What is still thought by many people to be an American problem, is in fact becoming a major problem in Britain. Because of this it is understood that judges, who hold regular consultations on sentencing policies, feel that strong punishments are necessary.

This was shown earlier in the year at Birmingham Assizes when Mr Justice Ashworth said that crimes of violence were making it unsafe for people to walk on the streets of the city at night. "One of the ways to help stop this is to make people realise they will be punished and punished severely." The two men aged 23 and 28 whom he gaoled for three years had attacked a man of 62 who had refused to give them money.

In London, Birmingham, Mancester and Leeds "muggings" have become associated with areas of the city with a high immigrant population. In London, Brixton, with its high proportion of West Indians has been the scene of nearly 10 per cent of all the capital's "muggings" this year. In Birmingham the worst trouble spot is Handsworth.

"In spite of the beliefs of some immigrant organisations we are in fact very sensitive about the question of possible racial bias and for this reason very little prominence has been given to this problem," said a detective working in South London.

"In my experience, however, a good seven out of 10 street robbers that we pick up have an immigrant background; they are usually from the West Indies, Europe, or Ireland. Don't include Indians and Pakistanis, they are usually very law-abiding people and areas in which they settle are in my experience law abiding.

"All the elements that law enforcing agencies have noted in the States are true here as root causes of mugging—unemployment, bad housing, and latterly, I fear, the need for money to buy drugs."

London had 2,369 street robberies last year. Birmingham had 1,344, compared with 384 in 1960. Detective Chief Superintendent Nicholas Brennan, head of Birmingham CID, said that the situation in the city was not unique.

A particular and growing problem in London is one horrifyingly familiar to New York—*robberies on the Underground.* "Bashing and assaults have become more and more common," said a British Transport policeman. On an average night at least two people will be beaten up and robbed, either in nearly empty Underground carriages or at stations. Four months ago a Labour MP, Mr David Watkins, and his agent were attacked when they went to the rescue of an elderly man being attacked by four youths on a Circle Line train.

Mother's plea to Ulster

By our Correspondent

Mrs Gladys Challenor, aged 58, of New Parks Boulevard, Leicester, the mother of a soldier killed on Tuesday in Londonderry, tells the people of Northern Ireland today in an open letter in the "Leicester Mercury." "You say you are all Christians. For God's sake start acting like Christians."

Her son Paul, aged 22, was nearing the end of his second tour of duty in Northern Ireland with the 3rd Regiment, Royal Horse Artillery, when he was wounded by a shot from a sniper. He died in hospital. He would have been home in Leicester on leave this weekend with his wife, Margaret, aged 23 and his baby, Neil, aged four weeks, whom he had only seen once.

Mrs Challenor's letter says "... I wish you could see the grief that my son's death has caused in my house and in his wife's home "I wish you could see it so the senseless killings will stop.

"Not only soldiers are getting injured or killed, but also innocent Irish people, men, women, and children. Is there any sense in it? I think that the vast majority of Irish people want peace, but their leaders are sick, greedy for power.

"Why can't the mothers of Northern Ireland take a hand? Why can't they stop their children going out on the streets, throwing rocks and bombs? If my children have misbehaved I have disciplined them. ... Why can't the wives reason with their husbands and stop them getting involved in this senseless waste of life?"

Orange warning on IRA

By our Correspondent

Leaders of the pow... Orange Order and other Pr... tant organisations issued ultimatum yesterday to British and Northern I... Governments. They told members to "actively sup... the security forces in attempts to defeat the IR... for two months. Then the... tion would be reviewed "i... light of Government a... ments and the success of security forces."

The statement came from Amalgamated Committee Loyalist Institutions, r... senting the Orange, Purple, Black Orders, and the Ap... tice Boys, after a meetin... "consider the se... disordered state.

The committee sent a d... tive to all its member o... sations to concel all p... sions and demonstra... during the two-month pe... after which the "mar... season" will be over. It a... individual members to "de... their energies within the la... safeguarding their house... and neighbourhoods." It reiterated a call to both Go... ments to "recast the sec... system" to enable Ulsterme... play a full part in the de... of the province.

In political circles in Be... last night the statement seen as a warning that i... campaign of IRA killings destruction is not def... within two months it will n... possible to keep Prote... anger in check any longer.

Internees talk of beating

Two Londonderry men who said they had been released from detention at the Magilligan army camp alleged yesterday that they had been ill-treated by soldiers.

John White, aged 24, of Leenan Gardens on the Creggan Estate, said that he was picked up at 4.30 a.m. on Monday by the army from his home, where he lives with his parents.

He was kicked and beaten on the way from his house to the army vehicle he said, and he claimed that he had marks on his legs and arms to prove it. He also alleged that he had been hit in the face with the butt of a gun. The detainees got no sleep at the camp because, he said, "soldiers were beating on the huts with their batons. The men were dragged out to eat and were kicked and pushed."

The men had been offered bribes for information and had been told that arrangements would be made to get them out of Ulster if they talked.

Mr White, who said he was a member of the Creggan area's housing action committee and a Republican Club member, added that 28 men were released from the camp early yesterday. They were led out in handcuffs and taken by bus to Londonderry.

The second man, Liam Cummins, aged 30, unemployed, of Waterloo Street, showed reporters bruises on his body and facial cuts. He said he was picked up at about 4.30 a.m. on Monday at his mother's home in Linavady. About 20 soldiers came to the house and told him they were arresting him under the Special Powers Act.

He claimed that the body bruising, stretching from his ankles to his shoulders, was caused by being kicked repeatedly by soldiers in an armoured vehicle.

Two of the soldiers were jumping up and down on his back and another was tapping him on the head repeatedly with a wooden baton, he said. "They called me an Irish peasant." They said they were paying him back for what happened to the soldiers Belfast and for what their had suffered.

When the vehicle rea... Ballykelly, he was dragged ... and kneed in the groin. "I ... down and was pulled up ... kneed in the groin again. ... voice said, 'Straighten up,' ... when I did I was hit in ... mouth by a baton."

He was taken into a hut a... interviewed by an ... Intelligence officer and an ... Special Branch officer. About ... other men were brought ... some with their hands tied a... some with sandbags over th... heads.

The men were then taken ... bus to the Magilligan ca... where a doctor, who took de... of his bruising, suggested ... he had fallen downstairs ... home.

An army spokesman said ... any official complaint w... have to be made through ... normal channels—the Ro... Ulster Constabulary.

A creaking gateway to the world

By JAMES LEWIS

The Trafford Park industrial estate in Manchester still has the world's second greatest concentration of industry on its 1,400 acres — pride of place, of course, now goes to Japan — but in the past 10 years it has been the victim of a creeping paralysis that has caused the loss of some 20,000 jobs.

Apart from one or two spectacular contractions, the rundown at Trafford Park has been so gradual that its magnitude has only recently commanded attention. Although the situation changes, generally for the worse, from day to day, there are at present 1.6 million square feet of industrial space up for sale, and probably more underemployed.

To Stretford borough council, within whose boundaries the greater part of the estate falls, this means £200,000 in lost rateable value and an uncertainty that plays havoc with the authority's budgeting. The neighbouring Urmston urban council has unproductive rateable resources of £17,000 on the estate.

This is the situation that has given birth to a sort of self-preservation association, the Trafford Park Industrial Council (TRAFFIC) and has persuaded the Minister for Industry, Sir John Eden, to pay a visit to the estate next month to examine the worsening situation. His visit will coincide with the loss of another 5,000 jobs at the British Steel Corporation's works at Irlam and Openshaw, which he will also visit.

What is even more worrying than the actual loss of jobs at Trafford Park is the changing character of the estate. As major industries contract or close altogether their premises are being taken over as warehouses, so ruling out the prospect of expansion if and when the national economy recovers.

The estate has always prided itself on its international character. Ever since Trafford Park Estates Limited was formed in 1896, it has provided a home for international concerns such as British Westinghouse, Ford — some 300,000 Model "T" cars were built there — and the Kellogg Corporation. With its proximity to docks and railheads, it was literally a major gateway to the world. Because of this, it escaped relatively lightly in the depression and unemployment of the 'thirties.

More than half the buildings are now more than fifty years old and of little or no use to other industrial users as heavy engineering concerns move out. "They just become warehouses," said Mr Winston Churchill, MP for Stretford, who was one of those who inspired Sir John Eden's visit. "Firms coming in are light industries employing two men and a boy or, more often, two women and a boy."

The North-west Industrial Development Association, will press on Sir John the case for more liberal granting of industrial development certificates and the payment of industrial dereliction grants to clear the way for new factories.

TRAFFIC, which came into being last weekend, owes its formation to a chance remark by Mr Churchill at a businessmen's lunch some four months ago. Sixteen employers, and representatives of Stretford and Urmston councils, have become members of it, and their ob... tive is primarily that of s... help.

"We're not looking ... Government handou... explained Mr Thom... TRAFFIC is setting out ... clean up Trafford Park, to d... with dereliction where it can ... encourage and help incomi... industrialists, and to foster ... spirit of community on t... estate.

The refusal of developme... certificates has a cumulati... effect. A Trafford Pa... employer who is forced to car... out his expansion elsewher... says Mr Churchill, may w... decide to make his new facto... the main one. Future exp... sion will take place at the ne... factory, and the next step is ... make the original Manches... factory obsolete.

Dereliction, or sheer old ag... however, is the major proble... "Unless we can get grants ... demolish old buildings," say... Mr Churchill, "Trafford Pa... will be less attractive to indu... trialists than a green field site... He and Mr Thomas clear... believe that if the green ac... of the de Trafford estate coul... attract and retain industry ... years ago, they can do so agai...

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Slim suits 'do not work'

A warning not to buy blow-up figure-trimming garments advertised in the national press was given yesterday by the Consumers' Association in its magazine "Which?" which said: "Don't buy the belts or shorts. They don't work."

The advice came from the magazine's editor, Elrlys Roberts, in a leading article.

She asked: "Why is it that a product like this gets sold at all? I do not believe that the people who sell these things are dishonest. How have they convinced themselves that they work?"

She also asked why the Advertising Standards Authority had not "come down on them" and added: "Why do the proprietors of the newspapers which carry the advertisements not refuse to take them?"

The association, she said, was writing to the Advertising Association, the Advertising Standards Authority, and the Newspaper Publishers' Association about "this unsatisfactory tate of affairs."

The "Which?" investigators named a total of 13 blow-up belts and shorts which can be obtained only by mail order. They tested only two—the Sauna Belt and Trim Jeans (both made by Sauna Belt Ltd)—which, they claimed, were the most expensive and the most widely advertised.

They added: "All the other brands use the same basic constructional principle. We can see no reason why they should work any better than Sauna Belt or Trim-Jeans. But they are cheaper."

After five days of using the Sauna Belt as instructed, the magazine claimed: "We found that more people had actually increased the size of their waist than had lost anything. Of these two people had put on more than an inch; only one had lost more than an inch.

Of those who used the Trim-Jeans they said: "Most people showed small variations—for example, their waist measurement might go down half an inch but their tummy might go up by the same amount."

A spokesman at Sauna Belt Ltd's Mayfair premises said that Mr Coover, the firm's UK dircetor, had sent a telegram to say that he was abroad on business and would not be back until next week. "He does want to comment about this," said the spokesman. Sauna Belt Ltd is an American firm, whose parent company is in San Francisco.

The investigation department of the Advertising Association said: "You will find that a lot of those adverts do not make any reference to slimming."

The department's purpose was to ensure that advertisers conformed to the British Code of Advertising Practice.

Winter scene in Lyme Park, Cheshire—a photograph in a series showing the variety of work covered by Tom Stuttard, who retires this week after 46 years with the Manchester Guardian and Evening News Limited

Unions could avoid tax under Act

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The Government is convinced that union leaders have taken fright without reason over one of the crucial provisions in the Industrial Relations Act. It is the clause which removes all tax concessions from unions which refuse to register under the Act. The TUC's policy is that all unions must "de-register" at the first opportunity as part of the campaign of non-cooperation with the legislation. Moderate union leaders have criticised the TUC's policy because they were advised that the annual cost to the union movement in new tax liabilities would be at least £5 millions.

But Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, has been told by Government lawyers that unregistered unions can retain their tax concessions by setting up separate but dependent provident societies to control their provident and charitable funds. This is the money on which tax relief is now granted. Strike funds have never been exempt from tax.

Mr Carr is pleased with the ruling, because he did not intend to use the threat of new and crippling taxes to blackmail unwilling unions into registering. Moderate union leaders, on the other hand, are disturbed by the ruling because one of their most powerful arguments for a change in the TUC's policy on registration has now been undermined.

Mr Carr announced yesterday the three stages under which the law will come into operation. First will come the appointment within the next few weeks of a Chief Registrar. He will have a staff of about 60, and will open shop on October 1.

All unions will automatically be transferred to a new provisional register and, within the following six months, will be gradually transferred to the final register. To stay on that register unions must gradually adapt their rules as instructed by the Chief Registrar. At any stage unions may drop off the registers as advised by the TUC. But this would leave them open to actions for unlimited damages after almost any conceivable strike.

On November 1 the Commission on Industrial Relations will be re-established as a statutory body and the Government will take power to enforce its judgements on inter-union disputes, union recognition cases, and the agency shop.

In December the National Industrial Relations Court will be set up and early next year the scope of existing industrial tribunals will be expanded to make them local arms of the National Industrial Relations Court.

It will be the Spring before the Act is fully operational and most of the controversial provisions come later on. For example it will be impossible for employers to bring actions this year for damages against unofficial strikers or unions.

Council to evade milk ban

By our own Reporter

Derbyshire Education Committee has decided not to oppose plans by Clay Cross Urban District Council to continue to provide free school milk for children aged between 7 and 11. It has, however, said that it will not be in any way financially responsible.

It is believed this is the first county education committee to allow a second tier authority to evade Mrs Thatcher's ban on free milk for children over seven.

The Education (Milk) Bill will make it illegal for county authorities themselves to provide the milk, but there is apparently nothing to stop second-tier authorities from arranging their own supply, under discretionary powers to spend the product of a penny rate.

Clay Cross has informed Derbyshire that it will supply free milk to the 600 or so children attending the two local primary schools. Staff at the schools will have to decide if they are willing to cooperate.

Derbyshire has made it clear that it will not be responsible for delivering milk to the schools or distributing it on the premises. If any claims were made, perhaps as a result of an accident with a broken milk bottle, the county council would disclaim responsibility, and the district council would formally have to accept responsibility.

County boroughs, where there is no second-tier authority, still seem unlikely to defy the Bill. It is also improbable that authorities like Manchester will widen the medical criteria on which exemption from milk charges can be allowed.

Play altered

"Pork" has become saltier. The producers of Andy Warhol's play at the Round House, in London, have decided to reinstate a scene which before the play's opening had been cut out because of fears of prosecution. The scene was put back last night and well remain for the rest of the run.

Work for private patients barred

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Some hospital technicians are refusing to do work connected with private patients and have also been instructed by their union to withdraw cooperation from hospital management committees over and above the normal requirements of duty.

Personnel operating the ban are all members of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs which, last month, staged a one-day strike in support of a £7-a-week pay claim for members of the lowest grades, instead of the £2 a week offered.

Mr Reg Bird, a union official responsible for Health Service members, said that the ban was "a follow-up" to last month's strike and was being gradually introduced throughout the country. The ban on private work will mean financial loss to consultants, but Mr Bird claimed that the majority were sympathetic to the technicians.

He said: "In general, consultants would like to see improvement, though they are getting the rough end of the deal as an immediate consequence of our action."

ASTMS members are also angry about the way other unions, NALGO, the Confederation of Health Service Employees, and the National Union of Public Employees, can collectively outvote them at pay talks while representing only a minority of hospital technicians.

Mr Bird described the Whitley Council negotiating machinery as cumbersome and ineffective.

Leys of Ancient Rome

AN ILLUSTRATED magazine telling a savage and lustful story of the ancient Roman Games was studied by a court yesterday and declared to be not obscene. Croydon magistrates were told that the story was fictitious, but based on long research into the decline of the Roman Empire. It told of Brutus, a Roman games master, and the goings on in the amphitheatre where there was open sex, and the wholesale slaughter of animals.

The magistrates dismissed a summons against the publishing company, Gadoline Limited, of Albemarle Street, London, W.1., that they had an obscene publication for sale for gain. Similar summonses against the distributors, Goldstar Publications Limited, of Whyteleafe, Surrey, and the managing director of both companies, David Gold, were also dismissed.

Mr John Mortimer, QC, defending, described Goldstar and Gadoline as respectable companies, not "back street pornographic publishing houses." He asked Dr Lionel Hayward, consultant psychologist, of Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester, about an analysis the doctor made of the magazine. Dr Hayward said that of 220 column inches of text, 29 per cent was descriptive, 26 per cent about sexual activity, 20 per cent about slaughter of animals, 13 per cent about gladiatorial combat, and 12 per cent about contests with animals.

The doctor did not think the magazine would corrupt anyone because the events were removed from the reader by many centuries.

Economists seek inflation curbs

By DENNIS JOHNSON

A team of economists at Manchester University is to seek—with the support of a £37,000 grant from the Social Science Research Council — the "causes consequences, and cures" of inflation.

There is neither the guarantee nor the promise of an ultimate rule-book for economic stability, nor does the team pretend to be aiming for a final, rounded assessment of how the economy will respond to all the possible courses of corrective action open to a government.

Even so, the project is the first of its kind launched in Britain, and the team expects at least to be able to produce a number of working papers that will help Whitehall and Westminster to form more enlightened judgments on the problem than they have in the past.

At a press conference in the university yesterday, it was explained that the project was "far more than an academic exercise," and that the team, led by four professors, hoped to produce results that were "relevant to policy."

There will be no direct, formal contact with the Treasury or Whitehall, though the team was said to be in touch with a number of Government economists and other experts from the universities through meetings of the Money Study Group, which exchanges papers in London several times a year.

"It is a research programme into inflation which is organised round a group of people, each one with his own special project, meeting weekly, and talking over coffee and exchanging information about their progress," said Professor David Laidler, the team's coordinator.

"We hope to develop some insights into the tools which can be used by governments to manipulate inflation," said Professor Michael Parkin, who will have overall responsibility for administration.

"If this kind of project had been mounted in the past, the present inflation might have been tackled in a different way. The incomes policies tried immediately after the war, and again by Selwyn Lloyd and George Brown during the 'sixties — all genuine attempts to control inflation — were based on ignorance. They were introduced with no real knowledge of what the effects would be.

"Only the efforts of Sir Stafford Cripps seemed to succeed, but there were a lot of other factors, such as rationing controls, which may have had an effect at that time. Governments have put enormous effort and energy into remedies for inflation that could not succeed, and which there was never any reason to believe could succeed."

Professor Parkin was asked if he could account for the present state of inflation. He said that the inflationary effects of the 1967 devaluation had begun to make an impact by the fourth quarter of 1969. Exporting firms had raised their sterling prices, and increases in *domestic prices had followed to* restore equilibrium between the profitability of export and import activity.

"The workers saw that firms were charging higher prices and wanted a larger slice of the cake," he said. "Wages moved up, and you had the chicken-and-the-egg problem. Of course, this is only a speculative hypothesis. I don't know whether it's right. If I was sure it wwas right I could hardly justify spending the next three years on this exercise."

Why, he was asked, would the team not be working with Whitehall? Ought not the Permanent Secretary at the Treasury to be rubbing his hands at the prospect of some real assistance? The professor said that to get too deeply involved with Whitehall was to get involved in shortterm cures.

Cola drinkers in the caffeine set

By our own Reporter

More than three cans of cola a day may not be good for young children, according to the magazine "Which?" It says most cola drinks had as much caffeine in the standard 11½fl. oz. can as a small cup of tea or coffee.

"A child drinking three cans a day would not get a lot of caffeine, but enough to have an effect on him—particularly if he was under 10 or so," the magazine says.

(The drug caffeine in large doses excites the nervous system, making people wide awake, and in some cases tense and irritable. It can also produce headaches and palpitations and is addictive.)

The magazine also says that most colas contain six to ten lumps of sugar and are highly acid. Residual sugar could cause decay in teeth while the acid could erode teeth. The caffeine content, or at least the fact that the dring contains caffeine, should be stated on the label.

"Which?" advises parents to buy brands with a low sugar content (Canada Dry, Carters', Pola Cola, Strike, and Tesco). "Of these, Strike had virtually no caffeine and so would be best for children under 10," the report said.

Caller traced

The magistrates at Maidenhead were told yesterday that it took the police and the Post Office, using special equipment, 18 months to trace a man who made offensive calls to telephone operators.

David Appleby (26), unemployed, of Hanbury Close, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, admitted four charges of making offensive calls from kiosks in Maidenhead and four of dishonestly using Post Office electricity. He asked for 303 offences of making offensive calls and a further 303 of dishonestly using electricity to be taken into consideration. He was put on probation for two years after the magistrates had read probation and psychiatric reports.

Foreign seamen slip the net

By our Correspondent

Police and immigration officials are trying to break an organisation helping foreign seamen to enter Britain illegally. The officials believe the increasing problem is a way round the Immigration Acts.

As soon as the seamen dock in British ports they jump ship and make their way to the Midlands or London. Under the Aliens Act, every seaman has the right to leave his ship when it docks and he is not officially a descrter until it sails again. So this gives him two or three weeks' start before the police start looking for him. If he has enough money, a new identity and all the necessary documents can be bought.

Most of the illegal immigrants are thought to be Pakistanis who go to live in the big Pakistani communities in Bradford and Birmingham. A Home Office spokesman said yesterday that in the past eight years 1,600 untraced seamen and deserters from the Commonwealth had entered the country in this way. On Tyneside and Teesside, where the problem is increasing, 60 foreign seamen have disappeared in the past three years.

In an effort to control the problem Special Branch men and Home Office officials are visiting Asian ships docking in the Tyne, warning captains of the possibilities of desertion. The latest case on Tyneside started last month, when 36 Pakistani seamen were flown in to join the newly built cargo ship Morvada at Jarrow. Just before the ship sailed for Middlesbrough one of the crewmen had disappeared and when it arrived on Teesside to load its first cargo another six went.

A Special Branch man at Jarrow said: "We shall try to hunt them down, but I doubt if we have much chance because this is now one of the biggest illegal immigration problems. There is a whole network set up to get them far away from the place they disappeared from and when they get to London or the Midlands they can have a complete change of identity, although this can cost up to £500."

The seven who disappeared from the Morvada were specially flown out by the owners, the British India Steam Navigation Co., at £150 a head. A spokesman for William Cory, their agents in Newcastle upon Tyne, said: "This can be very costly for the shipowners. Some do get homesick and give themselves up and we have to send them back home."

Complaint against 'Spectator' upheld

The "Spectator" was wrong to publish a review of Lord George-Brown's memoirs "In My Way," four days before publication day and in defiance of the embargo, the Press Council said yesterday. A complaint had been lodged by Victor Gollancz, the publishers, and a number of newspapers had also complained about the "Spectator's" action.

The Press Council adjudication said the embargo system was generally beneficial to the press and upheld their complaint.

Mr George Gale, editor of the "Spectator," said that the book had been put on sale in Colchester and Horsham the week before the review was published. It was also prominently displayed in Hatchard's bookshop in London, and the substance of the book had been published in the "Sunday Times." He claimed that the publishers had broken *their own embargo.*

The publishers said that the Colchester and Horsham shops had offered the book for sale in error. Hatchard's made it clear that the book was not for sale before March 29. The "Sunday Times" extracts were not the substance of the book.

Mr Gale also pointed out that Monday publication gave a "scoop" to Sunday papers which were allowed to publish reviews the day before.

The Press Council said that, without the embargo system "there would be a danger of lowering standards, because books might be reviewed without adequate consideration." It added: "Any criticism of the system by editors should be taken up by them with the book publishers, but an editor should not take it upon himself to break an embargo."

Dr Roger Bannister (right) chairman of the newly formed Sports Council, listening to Mr Wilf Marsh president of the English Bowling Association, as he explains the progress of the Amateur National Championships at Mortlake, Surrey yesterday

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JOHN OSBORNE

THE TERRY COLEMAN INTERVIEW

JOHN OSBORNE'S grandfather on his *mother's side used to run a pub called* the Duncannon opposite St Martin-in-the-Fields. Mr Osborne says it was quite a dashing and smart pub in Edwardian days, with hansom cabs outside and Marie Lloyd coming in every five minutes.

This [I said] was the grandfather who was supposed to have had affairs with. . . .?

"With Marie Lloyd," said Mr Osborne, "that's right."

Was that true?

"Well, I don't know. It was a sort of family legend."

That showed great theatrical ability in his grandfather?

"Well, it's the nearest sort of [laughter] . . . it's the only theatrical background I ever had."

Since "Look Back in Anger" was produced, 15 years ago, Mr Osborne has written a revue, two film scripts, and 10 more plays—one of them "The Hotel in Amsterdam" which is very likely the best English play of the past many years. Next week he has another new play coming on at the Royal Court. So he has written quite a lot. He has four pages to himself in the British Museum catalogue, after entries for a previous John Osborne, "A Lover of the Truth," who in 1659 wrote a work condemning tithes, and for the Rev. John Osborne who in 1856 published a practical exposition of 2 Tim iii 15-17.

But he has not written so much himself as is now being written about him. Learned critical works are published, mostly for some reason in Edinburgh, analysing, searching out significant things, and counting metaphors. There are 45 in "Look Back in Anger" and 53 in "The Entertainer."

Ten years ago Mr Osborne wrote a tract addressed to his fellow countrymen and saying "Damn You, England." He has often said that journalists are liars leaning unsteadily against the bar of deceit, or words to that effect. But he does not look fierce. He is a vegetarian. At theatre parties, which he only rarely attends, he seems to stand round saying nothing. I remember *seeing him once at a Royal Court* buffet lunch (and the Royal Court has the best buffet lunches in London), and he was alone with a novel of Ford Madox Ford's.

He doubts the value of interviews, and is sceptical how near you can get to the truth, even supposing good *faith, and he is right. He is also shy.* When we met the other day in his house in Chelsea we started by prowling round different sides of a large sitting room looking at each other, and then sat down about as far away from each other as we could have been. He showed me a drawing of the 26 characters who are mentioned but never appear in "Look Back in Anger." I told him about the 47 metaphors in one play and 53 in another. he said his grandmother, his mother's mother, had been 100 only the other day, and then he talked about his *father, of whom he was very fond.*

He remembers waiting outside pubs for his father, not minding, liking the seductive smells and the sense of fun going on inside. His father was a commercial artist. As a boy, about the time of the First World War, he won a newspaper competition for drawing. The prize was a cruise to South Africa, but he had an asthmatic fit *in the Bay of Biscay, was six weeks* in a Lisbon hospital, and then was brought home.

The hospital treatment cost £200, which had to be scraped up and cabled out, and to the end of his life the family reviled him for this £200, which he was never able to pay back. He died of TB when he was 39. Mr Osborne's elder sister died of the same thing, and he says God knows how many members of his family died of it or went out to Australia and perished there. As a boy, he used to go four times a year for a check-up at Brompton Hospital, just up the road from where he now lives, and until his late teens he was afraid something was going to strike him down, the TB or the heart trouble he had for a time.

He was sent to a nasty public school at Barnstaple for a while, but the headmaster hit him: he knocked the man across the room in return, was expelled, and at 15 went into journalism.

Of all things, journalism? Him?

"I've always been interested in journalism [pause] as you know."

He worked for 45s a week on "Gas World," the "Miller," and "Nursery World," to do with children not plants, *which he enjoyed because all the rest* of the staff were women.

So, but for the grace of God, he might have been a newspaper reporter himself?—He supposes so, if he had been up to it but even then he felt that it was a brutal occupation.

At the time he was taking dancing lessons at North Cheam, at a school of dancing, speech, and drama. The woman who ran the place thought he looked like Leslie Howard and kept sending him along for auditions, for "Peter Pan," and once for a film with Jean Simmons. He eventually got a job as assistant stage manager, and teacher of the actors' children, with a company touring the provinces and the Hackney, Wood Green, Shepherd's Bush, and Chelsea Empires. He got £7 a week, which was a fortune.

For seven years he was in and out of rep until he wrote "Look Back in Anger," the first two acts on the end of Morecambe pier where he was then playing, and the final act in a houseboat at Chelsea. The Royal Court took the play and gave him £12 a week as an actor and another 30s a week for reading plays submitted by other people.

To academic writers, May 8, 1956, is a sacred date in theatre history. Does it have any such significance for Mr Osborne? He said that first of all it was his father's birthday; secondly it happened to be the date the Second World War ended; and only thirdly it was the date "Look Back in Anger" opened. He doesn't know why people remember the play by its date, which makes it sound like a battle. Originally the play was only booked for three days. The first really enthusiastic notices were in the Sundays, by which time there were no more performances to see, so they had to put it back in the repertory 10 days later.

Didn't he used to get very angry when the press kept on calling him an Angry Young Man? Well, he says, he did use to go round looking for it a bit.

And didn't he buy a car with the number plates AYM something? He says that was bad luck. The man at the *garage thought he was doing him a* great favour, and went to great lengths to get those damned number plates, but when he saw them his heart sank and he got rid of them.

By now Mr Osborne was sitting well back in his sofa and being mild about everything. The press nowadays was not nearly so bad as it used to be. Now it reserved its viciousness for politicians and not him. He said his "Damn You, England" letter was overheated and a bit rhetorical, but it was a pity it was sent from the south of France and thus appeared to be from some treacherous exile, whereas he just happened to be on holiday there and might just as easily have been at Southend.

But what about the critics? Why was he always calling down fire and brimstone on them? Weren't some of them sometimes right? And were the others worth bothering about? What *about the time in 1956 when he wrote* to the national papers declaring total, frontal war on the critics?

"Rather an empty gesture," he said. [Much laughter from him.] He enjoyed stirring it up, you see. Critic baiting was quite fun, and they seemed to take it more seriously than he did.

But the people at the Royal Court certainly took it seriously too, I said; Lindsay Anderson practically went round with a little hatchet. Mr Osborne thought Mr Anderson thoroughly enjoyed it, and it had not done any harm. For one thing, critics had been *put on their mettle and didn't go to* sleep during performances quite so easily these days.

So, till the next time, Mr Osborne is mild even about critics. He remarked that no one had yet put up a statue to a critic, bent down to put his hand on the pine floor, touching wood—to ensure, I suppose, that nobody ever did put up such a statue—and then *went on to pity poor critics.* "Poor devils. One of the most sad sights in the theatre, is seeing critics, especially when they have those little pens with torches; you see their heads down, and you think, 'Look what you're missing on the stage, it's something very good happening, and you're scribbling away.' *Of course you know they've got* to do it. It's a very sad sight. Like seeing a lot of animals [whenever Mr Osborne talks about animals he's being kind] with their heads in a trough, and they're missing what's going on."

In fact, Mr Osborne's views on critics are charity itself compared to what he thinks of the National Theatre Company. He has worked there once, when he adapted a Spanish play for them in 1966. And his own "Hotel in Amsterdam" was read in manuscript by the National, but considered by Mr Kenneth Tynan to be just a string of jokes.

Mr Osborne, it seems, considers the National to be a string of jokes too. Without raising his voice, and in the tone of ordinary conversation, he said the National Theatre is a not particularly good museum piece, with all the worst aspects of the commercial theatre—the pressure, panic, and bureaucracy—and is smug and complacent.

But is it? Surely not?

Yes, certainly, he says; and they think they're the best theatre school in the world.

But aren't they very good?

Mr Osborne wouldn't give sixpence for the lot, and believes that Mr Tynan is very good at ideas like, say, doing Hamlet as a girl, but ideas like that are ten a penny. He also mentions theatrical three-card tricks, and says there are certain plays he has to avoid, like Andy Warhol's new one (*not* at the National). He says he *would rather sit at home talking to* his dogs.

Back in 1956, the theatre tradition from which Mr Osborne broke was that characterised by Terence Rattigan and the well-made play. But wasn't Mr Osborne himself now in danger of writing well-made plays?

He said certainly not in the same way as Terry Rattigan. I said I had not meant to compare the two of them in that way.

"Well," he said, "I don't think I've ever been accused of constructing a well made play before."

What about "Hotel in Amsterdam"? —"*I think most of my things are well* made, but most people don't."

"Hotel in Amsterdam" is full of animals. In it, some people are likened to dinosaurs; what other animals are there?

"Moles," he said. "Antelope. Unneurotic fallow deer."

And a mouse?

"No, that's in 'Look Back.'"

Me: Yes, a mouse.

Mr Osborne: "There you are see, when you say it, it sounds absolutely sickening."

I didn't think it did, and recollected the squirrels and bears at the end of "Look Back in Anger," when the hero and his downtrodden wife patch things up and say that he's a bear and she's a squirrel and they'll live together on honey and lots of nuts and lie in the sun and sing songs about themselves. This scene was supposed to embarrass people, but I don't see it that way, and nor does Mr Osborne who thought it ironic and pathetic and refused to cut it out even though a West End management once declined to transfer the play unless he did.

Now, with all these animals, does Mr Osborne see himself as an animal, and as which one? He said he does see traits of animals in himself. He has four or five dogs, a donkey, a pony, and three cats, each temperamentally different from the others. He doesn't now identify with any particular animal, but as a child, when he lived a rather isolated life, he did identify a lot. Perhaps this was because his sister, who was 18 months older, died of TB when he was three, and he missed her a great deal, not because he had known her well but because he felt she could have taken some of the burden of life from him. "I used to *think, I used to think, she wasn't* around when she should be. Why wasn't she here to put up with this?"

Mr Osborne's play opening next week is called "West of Suez," but he does not want to talk about it yet. Then, probably in December, his adaptation of "Hedda Gabler" will be put on. And for 12 years he has wanted to write a play about Judas, and will do one day, because the ideas of treachery and revenge have always fascinated him.

Why treachery?—"Because the feeling of treachery and betrayal is something that I've come across in my life, one way and another, very frequently."

Being betrayed, or himself betraying other people?—"Both, both."

Little betrayals or big ones?—"Mostly large ones, I think."

[I remember that the Ford Madox Ford novel he had been reading was "The Good Soldier," in which an honest man is deeply betrayed by a woman.]

Could he give me any example?—"No, I couldn't really. No, I could, but I don't know you well enough."

But wasn't treachery more or less inevitable? Didn't we betray each other in little ways all the time?—"No, I'm not saying it's not inevitable. I think it is inevitable."

But revenge is strange?—"Yes, very."

Had he ever taken revenge on anybody?—"Not in any spectacular way. [Laughter:] I've toyed with it."

Well, revenge on critics, say?—"Oh, on that sort of level, of course . . . Yes I remember Tony Richardson saying to me, do you think we could kill Ken Tynan. No, get him beaten up. [Happy laughter.]

Mr Osborne said he could remember a man who was the manager of a theatre, before the war, who said the greatest pleasure of his life had been an act of revenge. He was putting on girlie shows. Every night a woman got up on a box outside the theatre and went on about total abstention. The manager developed a terrible hatred. So he hired a man in Soho, for £5, to go and punch her. "And he went up to his office, and waited for the man to come and knock her into the gutter, and he did. He said it was the best £5 worth he ever had in his life." [Long laughter from both of us.]

Mr Osborne, who really was feeling amiable towards journalists, tossed in a remark that millions might watch *television but on the other hand last* night's television was even deader than yesterday's newspaper because you couldn't even wrap fish and chips in it, and then I asked him whether he had thought of writing an autobiography.

That, he said, really would be self-aggrandisement, worse than an interview, and he always thought people couldn't possibly be interested in interviews. Besides that, the ritual of an interview was rather absurd; the questions people asked. You couldn't even approximate to a truthful answer because there wasn't time to think about it.

This is plainly true. I remember two other things he said earlier in the conversation. I had said most of the newspaper cuttings in his file made him out to be a vituperative man, but in fact, to speak to, he is shy. He said *he was often mischievous or ironic, and* you couldn't read a tone of voice in a newspaper cutting. And then at one point we talked about Dr Johnson. Mr Osborne is keen on Johnson, has ten volumes of his works, has read four or five, and admires his perception.

He said of Johnson: "He's an extraordinarily sensitive character, and terribly courageous, and on the outside he seems very often rather brutal and a bit of a show-off. In a way I think he's the prime example of a person who eludes the modern idea of the interview, where you can get someone in depth . . . *in some way strip a* human personality down. . . . Of course it's not really possible, because I think really the human personality is irreducable, and I think someone like Johnson is the perfectly literary example of it. Because if you were to interview him, anyone, you still wouldn't get Dr Johnson."

CLICHÉ!

Burton: clichéd Villain

DEREK MALCOLM reviews the new films

WHEN is a cliché not a cliché? Why is it that it seems perfectly all right when Bunuel executes *le plan American* for the umpteenth time on film, so that his characters pose like stuffed dolls for a conversation piece, or when Bresson's camera stares at a chair as they mull obliquely over *immortality? These are certainly* clichés, but they have become so only because they are recognisable components of a style worked and reworked until it can execute exactly what it wants. They don't matter any more.

But the clichés in most films do matter. They matter a great deal, for instance, in Michael Tuchner's Villain (ABC 1) which casts Richard Burton (himself a gigantic cliché nowadays) as an East End gang chief with affinities with you-know-who now safely behind bars. The acting is more than passable, the screenplay by Dick Clement and Ian La Frenais must have looked tight on the page, the story certainly excites and horrifies in essence. Yet in the end you have to admit an unmistakable air of *déjà vu*, of seeing something one has seen before and to no good purpose.

Perhaps if I had not trumpeted Cammell and Roeg's "Performance" and admired, without liking, Hodges's "Get Carter" during the past year, I would have been fit to bust with enthusiasm about this home-grown thriller. But I doubt it. The clichés it dispenses are not part of a style which knits together into a coherent whole. They sit up and beg to be recognised for what they are, conventional aspects of today's unconventionality. "Stupid punters," says Burton gazing at the nearest housing estate, "telly all the week and screw the wife on Saturday." He might as well be Lucky Jim.

Surrounded as he is by ulcered henchmen, a sweating grass, a sleazy, sex-crazed MP, bisexual boyfriend, goodtime girls and down-at-heel policemen, one has every right to complain that his side of the fence is as predictably manned as that of those he affects to despise. At least the punters don't end up dead before their time. The film, of course, covers its options both ways. After showing us the face of evil half-admiringly, it puts the moral boot in before the end. "You can't put the frighteners on all of them. Not all of the time," says the Superintendent to the cornered criminal, nodding towards the curious bystanders. It isn't a very *convincing piece of last-*minute moralising.

That said, one has to admit that the film is technically proficient, if seldom imaginative. The cuttings-up, the car chases, the kidnaps, the bland threatening and the daft sentimentalising of the arch-crook himself are more than passably done. Mr Tuchner doesn't dawdle, not even over performances as good as those of James Cossins (seedy clerk), Joss Ackland (the crook with the ulcer), Cathleen Nesbitt (the boss's fond mother) and Colin Welland (the dogged policeman).

He fails, in fact, even to allow also patently a he. Or is he really a she after all, if you see what I mean. A terrible fight ensues before the parents come to terms with the problem. Which they do, since it turns out that the couple are already wed, and that in a church.

Mr Hordern and Miss Greenwood do their darnedest to cheer things up in their best Shaftesbury Avenue manner. And Straker, the boy/girl, is striking. But Bob Kellett's direction, which scarcely sets foot outside the house by the way, is very dull, and the whole thing resembles nothing better than a trendy frolic for tired businessmen. Which, come to think of it, is exactly what Mr Percival's play tried to be. Only it came off before it succeeded. Even I, who have no great opinion of the quality needed for instant acclaim in this respect, am not unduly surprised.

Forgotten films sometimes deserve it. **Zoo in Budapest**, made in 1933 by Rowland V. Lee, is one of the more charming rediscoveries of the season from the William Fox Studios currently running at the National Film Theatre (NFT 2). In a sense, it is Lee's tribute to Murnau, being an impressionistic *fairy tale which might very well have* come from the hand of the master had he decided to film such a story at all.

It concerns the animal and human inmates of Budapest Zoo, a pretty orphan in love with a handsome keeper (Loretta Young and Gene Raymond), a little boy lost and lots of lovely animals finally uncaged. Very slight, rather silly but beautifully made, it whets the appetite for the rest of a season which includes a number of movies you would certainly be fortunate to see anywhere else in this country. There are three performances on Sunday, August 29.

The New Cinema Club, ever seekers after the unobvious in the way of cinematic entertainment, this week showed us Gelsen Gas's **Anticlimax** and David Cronenberg's **Stereo**. Mr Gas is a Mexican, who apparently believes in creating atmosphere where there is none, or rather good vibes where there are only bad. Accordingly he buys bits of land near junkyards and slums, placing cheerful sculptures thereon for the general benefit of the populace.

He sounds a dear man, but his film doesn't elaborate on this cheerful aspect of his work. Quite what it elaborates at all escapes me. He says *it is not a work of art (correct), or* intellectual, symbolic or surrealistic. Added to that, it has no message or pattern, no structure or form (correct too). Instead, a man and a woman just wander about "exactly as in real life." Gosh, how daring! Stereo, if anything, is worse. It is about more, however—claiming to investigate the inadequacy of current sexuality via an Academy for Erotic Enquiry where experiments are carried out in an effort to attain "a stereo dimension of bisexuality." Girl stroke Boy, for instance? I took it as an elaborate joke, but again failed to laugh. And it wouldn't eroticise a flea.

Girl stroke Boy (Prince Charles) is *scarcely even that. In fact, it is at* times exceedingly tiresome, and hardly ever the bright, sophisticated romp its makers obviously supposed. This is partly because it appears to be content with only half a plot, and partly because the half it has would make about one act of the sort of West End play *generally referred to as manna* for the stockbroker belt. The fact that such capable hands as Ned Sherrin and Caryl Brahms did the rewrite job on David Percival's play called "Girlfriend" somewhat surprises me. Why on earth did they think it worth the trouble?

A long-suffering school head (Michael Hordern) and his wife (Joan Greenwood) anxiously wait for their son (Clive Francis) to bring home his new fiancée. They live in a house with faulty central heating, and so are sweating in more ways than one. The lovers arrive, also sweating, to be looked over. She is not only black but

RONNIE SCOTT'S

Ronald Atkins

Karin Krog

TO BRING JAZZ singing into line with the ideas behind today's instrumental sounds is a daunting task which few attempt. Praise then for Karin Krog the Danish singer currently at Ronnie Scott's club, because this is precisely *what she is doing. Apart from a ballad* or two her repertory is based on themes by such musicians as Carla Bley and Herbie Hancock, and the performance I heard bore little in common with the usual cabaret fare.

With so much going for her it's a shame that her voice is not more expressive. Making allowances for the fact that she sang in English and that it was the opening night, I still thought she had trouble in projecting her songs. It's true that the words appended to jazz themes tend to be on the pretentious side, but she was no more convincing with the more acceptable sentiments of the standard ballad.

What impressed most was her overall musicianship, the way she let her trio play right up to their potential rather than force them into the usual accompanists' mould. Indeed, one pays her a compliment by saying that she was *overshadowed by pianist John Taylor,* because few singers would have given the trio so much freedom and Taylor so many solos.

Perhaps she is unlucky to share the bill with Clark Terry. Terry is the ultimate professional musician: his fluency on trumpet is almost unrivalled *whether blowing hard, doing pretty* things with a mute, or, for a change, playing it upside-down. He also has an engaging style of nonsense singing. The audience is on his side all the way, and I think Miss Krog would find it easier following someone closer to her own idiom.

ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

Scottish Opera

THE CONDUCTOR signals to start the great Wagnerian music drama, "Siegfried," and who should be the first character we hear but the gangster from "Kiss Me Kate" at the Coliseum. The tenor, Francis Egerton, is nothing if not versatile, and threatened to steal the show here in Wagner as in Cole Porter. After all, Mime, the dwarf, is not so different from a modern wide boy, even if he has to sing louder.

This *presentation* at the Proms of Acts I and III (all they had time for in a long evening) came direct from

review

Alexander Gibson: Albert Hall

Scottish Opera's much-praised production with Alexander Gibson conducting the Scottish National Orchestra. It was disappointing to see the hall less than full, but then there are limits to the endurance even of Promenaders, and "Siegfried," on the face of it, is the heaviest and most difficult of the "Ring" cycle.

Having it translated to the Royal Albert Hall brought drawbacks. The dark braying of brass in the dragon music rang gloriously through the arena, but the darkness of string writing in Act I made for murkiness merely, and though the voices were strong (not least Mr Egerton's with its tinge of Irishry, McCormack-style) the vocal and dramatic impact was blunted. In an opera house of whatever size one is forced into close and compelling contact with God, monster and superman: in the Royal Albert Hall one was instead a detached observer.

This was confirmed for me, when, in the interval, I went home, and heard the rest in stereo on Radio 3. May be with the colour and extra vitality of the music in Act III the performance did in any case take a turn towards greater vigour, but certainly with the voices closer to the ear I became much more involved.

What in any case must be emphasised is the quality not only of the singing but of Gibson's direction. F fore long Covent Garden may have look to its Wagnerian laurels, if Sc tish cycles are going to develop li this. Helga Dernesh, the Brunnhild is of course, well-established as t heroine of Karajan's cycle in Sa burg as on record. It was tantalisi in this opera to hear her for so co paratively short a span. Ticho Par the Danish Helden tenor, who took t part of Siegfried, was no match f her, straining madly even up to A's, b at least he sounded better on rad

SADLER'S WELLS

Mary Clarke

Chitrasena Dance

THANKS to Air Ceylon, the Ceylo Tourist Board and the Ceylon T Centre we have at Sadler's Welle Theatre until August 21 the Chitrasen Dance Company of Ceylon. It would be better billed as Drums and Dance of Ceylon, for the drummers outshin the dancers in virtuosity and more tha hold their own as entertainers. The begin the programme, and they bring to an end with a delightfully goo humoured series of contests betwee the different drummers. All are sple did fellows. Their rhythms are excit ing, but what is missing in this las number is some dancing of equa fervour.

The dancing, which comes between all arranged by Chitrasena and his wif Vajira, is fairly light-weight in style and technically not very ambitious. The dancers are mostly very young; presumably recent graduates from the Chitrasena School. The girls are lisson and the boys lively, and their group dances are the most enjoyable. The mask dances have a grotesque humour that would rank here as low comedy but struck me as dreadfully unfunny. On the other hand, the stick dance called "Leekeli" has a genuine folk flavour and an obvious affinity to stick dances of the Western hemisphere.

Also striking was the magnificently costumed and well danced "Yes" number which began the second half of the programme. For an all-male ensemble, this seemed a genuine example of Kandyan dance. Chitrasena himself, although past his first youth, appeared in two numbers. His warriors' dance, alas, did not have the authority we have seen in similar dances from great Indians. He and his colleagues have, according to the rather fulsome programme note, been working a long time "by the sweat of their brows and the grace of their bodies" to revive the lost heritage of Ceylon's dances. He has succeeded in part, but on the evidence of Tuesday night I would think only in small part. A distinct virtue of the programme is that the individual numbers are short. With a folk dance ensemble this is a rare and welcome relief.

Some of these notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

هكذا من الأصل

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

هكذا من الأهل

Selim Zilkha • Esperanto • Family lines

Common talk

by MARY STOTT

"HOW LONG?" I asked the fair-haired young woman sitting beside me. "did it take you to learn Esperanto?" With the tiniest grin she countered, "How long does it take a baby to learn to talk?" Patsy, "It was my first language." Her English mother and Dutch father, in fact, had only Esperanto as a common language, so they talked it to one another and to the children, who learned Dutch later and English when they came to this country, rather quickly forgetting their Dutch. So what is this girl's "natural" language?

Nobody much wants to know about Esperanto. It is thought of as comic, cranky; a dead duck. No one took much notice of 2,000 Esperantists from all over the world who met last week in London for their fifty-sixth congress. It is more than 80 years since Dr L. L. Zamenhof devised his Internacia Lingvo and though there are now national associations in more than 50 countries, claiming a vast membership, their influence on international communications is still minimal. They have made representations to Unesco, and Unesco was politely, but noncommittally encouraging. They collected nearly a million signatures from 74 countries for a proposal presented to the United Nations in 1966 for effective aid in the spread of the teaching of Esperanto. But has your child ever had the opportunity to learn an international language? And would you encourage him if he had?

Even Ted Heath's accent and M Pompidou's pained defence of French as the Common Market language haven't started a re-think about the possibilities of a world language. It looks to me like arrogance or chauvinism to deny the need, and probably just plain laziness to question the practicality. The commonly voiced objection to Esperanto is simply that it is an "artificial" language. So what? All languages can be imposed artificially by conquerors. My own grandmother spoke Danish until she was 7, when German was imposed upon her, and this she spoke until she came to England as a young woman. They were all "natural" languages, but "natural" to her?

Natural

The reason English is spoken by more people than any language except Mandarin Chinese throughout the world is largely because of colonisation. If Esperanto could be imposed it obviously could become as natural to children as any language which had respectable origins in Rome or the Aryan migrations. We might remember, too, that primitive peoples who have no written language have to have one devised for them as civilisation encroaches; and that every living language needs artificial additives for new inventions, new concepts.

But of course there is no possibility of imposing, or even inculcating on a wide scale, a real living world language in which people would talk freely, make jokes, write poems, curse, make love. But if we had the will—and why shouldn't we?—we might achieve within a generation a lingua franca which could be used for basic communication. We have, of course, made a considerable start already, not only with international symbols but technical, scientific, fashion, food terms. We managed the switchover to decimal currency within weeks, and we shall similarly adapt quickly to metrication which will give us yet another international "language." Similarly quickly we could acquire international words for travel, "entrance," "exit," "ticket office," "right," "left," "up," "down." That would be an encouraging start for acquiring a basic working vocabulary.

Natural linguists tend to think this kind of exercise either unnecessary or a bore—what has Esperanto to offer compared with the riches of French literature or German philosophy? But they should take note of Dr Ivo Lapenna, the president of the Universal Esperanto Association, now working at LSE. He speaks seven languages, has published writings in five, and understands eight more. He was born a Yugoslav, in Dalmatia, where the local dialect differs widely from the official language, Croat. So at school he spent many hours a week on Croat, many more on Latin, Italian, French, and classical Greek. Dalmatia, of course, was part of the Roman Empire, came under the domination of Venice, and was always strongly influenced by Italian culture. But when he was in the fifth grade the family moved to Zagreb, which having been part of the Austro-Hungarian empire was equally strongly under German influence. The Italian and French were dropped for equally intensive studies in German.

Neutral

Yet with all those thousands of school hours behind him, and the necessity as well as aptitude to become a linguist, Dr Lapenna is very conscious that he would be able to communicate in only a handful of the world's 3,000 known languages. In fact, though the gift of tongues must be a marvellous enrichment of life, on the utilitarian level to be bi or even trilingual is only marginally better than to be monoglot. As the nations become more and more enmeshed, politically and industrially, the utilitarian need for a second, supplementary common language ought to be painfully obvious.

But if such a common language is to be acceptable to all nationalities it has to be neutral, and the only really neutral language is an artificially created one. Not our lovely, subtle, fluid, adaptable English? Just ask yourself how you would react if this world-wide language were given what is really its more accurate name . . . American. And sympathise with the hackles rising in France, Germany, Latin America, Russia, China . . . and Wales. Accepting the inevitability of our becoming Europeanised, internationalised, Americanised, makes us all the more aggressively protective of our own culture, of what we so revealingly called our "mother tongue."

So the fact that Esperanto is an artificial language is actually the soundest argument for its adoption. Perhaps some philanthropist would seek out and sponsor a leading pop group to record Esperanto songs? A few Esperanto discs at the top of the charts might do more for international communication than years of French in school.

Selim Zilkha—pictures by Frank Martin

"If you go to the shop in Zurich you might just as well be in Manchester or Huddersfield or Glasgow"... SELIM ZILKHA, the man who launched the first Mothercare shop ten years ago, talks to ELISABETH DUNN

Mr Mothercare

ON SIGHT, there is not much to suggest that Selim Zilkha spends his life selling nappies. Suave, carnation in wellcut buttonhole, and five minutes late for the office because he has been to Covent Garden buying flowers, he might easily be mistaken for a film producer or a nightclub owner. In fact, he runs all and owns most of Mothercare Limited.

He controls the organisation from a disused sweet factory in Watford—three storeys of indifferent industrial architecture, warehouse space until you get to the third floor where all is carpeted democracy. The clerks, secretaries, executives, and chairman share a massive open plan office and the only discernible difference between Mr Zilkha and anybody else is that his desk is a big, carved wood job in a corner with a lot of space round it and everybody says "good morning" to him on his way through.

Zilkha gave birth to Mothercare in 1961 after a difficult gestation period. He formed a business partnership with Jimmy Goldsmith who is best known for his part in the Patina affair rather than for his subsequent commercial activities. Zilkha and Goldsmith bought the Lewis and Burrows chemist chain and tried to split the operation between straightforward chemistry and *the needs of the pregnant woman.* It was not a success. Zilkha now thinks that the divided image was responsible for the failure. The partnership with Goldsmith broke up and Zilkha launched the first Mothercare shop on his own. That was ten years ago. Today he has 127 shops in Britain and 11 more on the way; five in Germany; four in Denmark; three in Switzerland, and one each in Austria and Sweden. There is a mail order operation in each country and Norway. The retained profits at the end of March were £2,587,855, which in anybody's terms is a fair amount of retention.

Zilkha undoubtedly learned his image lesson from the Lewis and Burrows exercise since a Mothercare shop these days is pretty unmistakable: "If you go into the shop in Zurich," said Zilkha, "You might just as well be in Manchester or Huddersfield or Glasgow. The merchandise is the same, the layout is the same and our experience in Switzerland is identical to England."

Indeed, Zilkha would seem to be reaching for an international identity. In the United Kingdom his slogan is "Everything for the mother-to-be and her baby . . . and children under five;" in Sweden, "Allt för den blivande mamman och hennes baby . . . och barn under fem år," which more or less speaks for itself.

Unhappily, the Mothercare formula does not work for every country. In Sweden, for instance, everybody always buys disposable nappies—a fact which did not emerge from Zilkha's market research—and that part of the market had to be adjusted. In Denmark, the whole look of the Mothercare shop was thought to be too "clinical," which sounds odd coming from the Danes, but Zilkha is unwilling to change the layout: "I'm just not prepared to compromise on this" he said. "I'm not prepared to accept it because good products will sell, and there is nothing disagreeable about the way our shops look. They are orderly, clean, and clinical and there is nothing wrong with that."

Neglected

The success of the Mothercare formula—at least in this country—was as much a question of the marketing vacuum as much as anything else. Zilkha decided that pregnant women and young children—and especially the two in harness—were neglected marketing areas and he set about filling the gap. As long as the birth rate remains steady or rising, Zilkha is a happy man. He once calculated that Mothercare could clothe and equip a mother and her child for just over £100—half the cost of buying the stuff at a non-specialist store.

Zilkha was born and spent his childhood in Bagdad. He and his three brothers were all expected to go automatically into the family banking business or, at the very least, pursue some form of banking career. Of the three surviving brothers, two have answered the dynastic call. Only Selim has branched out. He is now 45.

He lived in Egypt and the Lebanon until 1941 when he was sent to college in Williamstown, Massachusetts. He stayed on in America for ten years, learning and practising banking and then went to Paris. He moved to Hambros in London in 1955 and stayed there for five years when he finally decided to leave banking: "I discovered that I didn't like lending money and you can't be a banker unless you do. Also it wasn't providing me with any excitement. I get on very well with bankers but, you see, this business is so much more down to earth. There's nothing abstract about it. You are dealing with the requirements of the mother-to-be and her baby. It's something you can see."

Zilkha is divorced; his former wife and their two children aged 16 and 15 live in London: "It would be a very nice idea to say that I started Mothercare because I saw the need for it in my own family, but that's not true. It was a purely business decision."

Zilkha leads an apparently graceful life commuting between Portland Place and Watford, taking a certain amount of time off for a rubber of bridge or a round of golf at Sunningdale. But his eyes start sparkling when he talks about expansion and turnover and merchandising; he grows visibly animated at the mention of a profit and loss account and almost manic about Mothercare's computerisation of stock control.

He says he has no idea how much money the Mothercare operation has made for him personally but he is chairman, senior executive, major shareholder, and arguably hardest worker, which all adds up to something.

About the family

by BETTY JERMAN

I CHOOSE COTTON for children's white socks for two reasons, first because white socks get so mucky they must be boiled. The second reason was expressed by a reader who said that great care is taken by most parents to ensure a well fitting shoe for their children but "when it comes to socks stretch nylon is supposed to fit shoe sizes 12½ to 3½." With two daughters at opposite ends of this range she feels the socks must be too large for the younger one and tight for the elder.

As the BMA Family Doctor booklet "Foot Care for All Ages" said firmly: "If the foot is stretching the sock then the sock is compressing the foot."

It would be helpful if those concerned with foot health and those concerned with making socks would get together. I get to the "I'm alright Jack" state when yet another shop tells me its suppliers have stopped making cotton socks. If the shop is not prepared to hunt round for a fresh supplier the all-cotton tends to be replaced by a stretchy mixture. The shoe sizes 12½ to 3½ or 9 to 12 may be covered by one sock size though for smaller feet the size margin is smaller, say 5 to 5½ (Woolworths) or 6 to 6½ (Montfort).

Why are stretch socks more easily available? Klinger of Margate say "the housewife would not in practice want to buy a sock made entirely of cotton. It would wear badly compared with a nylon sock." Bretiles point out that a shop would need to stock 15 sizes of cotton socks to cover from 4in. to 11 in. sizes while in nylon-cotton mixture they would only need to stock seven sizes. Pex comment that the demand for cotton socks is not anywhere near as great as the "enthusiasts" for cotton socks suggest and only wish it were.

Let's hope they are wrong. Ladybird Ltd., because of the demand they have received this year for cotton socks, both in this country and for export, is introducing a good quality combed all cotton ankle sock and knee length, white only, to fit children from 2 to 12. These will be delivered to Ladybird shops and departments throughout the country in January/February 1972

Meantime Brettles (Belper, Derby) make socks for children in allcotton as they have done for over 100 years. They make a sock for babies in white, ankle socks in white, beige, and grey in all sizes from 4in. to 11in.—roughly six months to adults—and threequarter hose in white from 5in. to 10½in.—about one year to teenagers.

I. & R. Morley (24 Hanover Square, London W 1) make all cotton ankle socks in two weights, "Vantage" in white, beige, and grey, sizes 4 to 11, rising in half inches, and the heavier "Playtime," white only, sizes 8½ to 11. Pex (West Bridge, Leicester) make all cotton ankle socks in sizes 5in. to 10in. John Scott-Nichol Ltd. (Shepshed, Loughborough, Leicestershire) make all cotton socks for children in three ranges: ankle socks in grey and white, short socks in ten colours including white and, from September, threequarter hose in grey, white, and oatmeal. All the firms mentioned will help readers to find stockists if they have difficulties.

Holiday fun

THE REGISTER of non-residential children's holiday schemes, being compiled by the National Playing Fields Association (57b Catherine Place, London SW 1), should reach four to five hundred this month, including Manchester, which I unfairly accused of being laggardly. Please include s.a.e. if asking for information.

If you live in Lambeth or Camden (London) two excellent booklets are available covering happenings, parks, trips, places to visit, things to do, with or without parents. The Lambeth one, "What's On for Children in and around Lambeth," inspired by last summer's Holiday Action articles, has been compiled by the library service. Write to the Children's Librarian, Tate Library, Streatham High Road, London SW 16. The Camden one "Make the Most of Your Holiday," was compiled by the Camden Association for the Advancement of State Education, and a generous grant from the Camden Council enabled every child in maintained schools to have a free copy. It includes a separate poster with a calendar of events from July 24 to September 5. (C.A.A.S.E., 10 Brookfield Park, London NW 5.)

Holiday book

FOR THOSE who have still to take the family on holiday to the Lake District, "Fun in the Lakes" can make the leisure time more interesting by drawing attention to a great deal that might otherwise be missed. With a mixture of short texts and pen and ink illustrations, it tells about historical features, houses where the famous lived, country crafts including how to make stone walls without mortar, and where to see wild animals and flowers, and descriptions of *unusual items like a sheep creep or* a bee hole. The book is intended to make a child look, find out, and record with drawings, words, and postcards.

The book could become a charming personal diary, but even uncompleted will help a child to know the area beyond just the landscapes and buildings. This is intended to be the first of a number of area Fun Books. Obtainable from booksellers, 35p, or direct from Penwork (Leeds) Ltd., 224 Wilbraham Road, Manchester, price 40p.

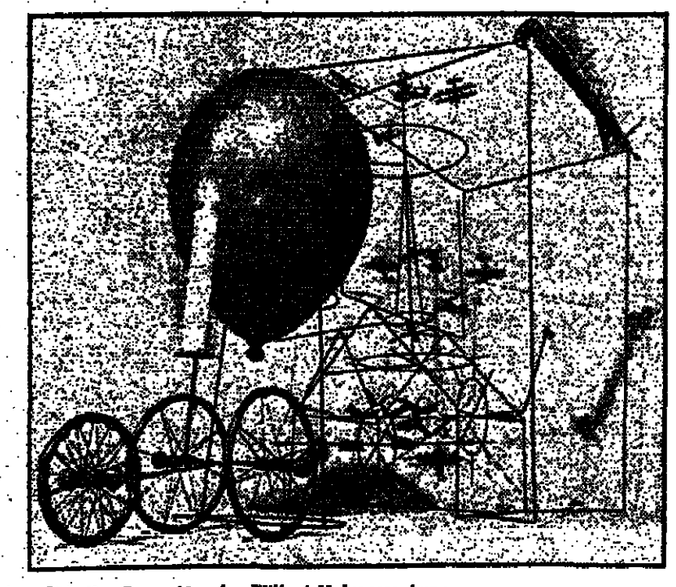
Machine designers

CAN YOUR CHILDREN design a "Hallo" or a "Goodbye" machine? "Vision On," the BBC children's programme, which has been compared with Monty Python for its crazy visual style, is off the air now but wants to involve its audience in the new series which starts in December. Previous "Hallo" and "Goodbye" machines have been created by the programme's Wilfred Makepeace Lunn whose inventions are generally contraptions where a bell is pushed which turns a wheel which drops a brick which bursts a balloon, and so on.

Anybody from 4 to 14 can send in *their drawings and ideas. The most* imaginative will be animated in cartoon form. All entries should be in by mid-July. Send them with name, age, and address to Vision On, BBC, TV Centre, Wood Lane, London W 12. Those whose entries are used will also receive a prize.

Baby powders

BOOTS have a new range of dehydrated baby foods which are prepared for use by mixing with water or milk. They have the obvious advantage of being usable in small quantities leaving the unconstituted powder to be stored for a future meal. Each packet should provide three to six servings according to the baby's age. Instructions are given on each container for mixing to suit a 2-3 months child and a 6-7 months child. There are 13 varieties, six dinners mostly of meat and one cauliflower cheese, and seven puddings mostly of fruit cereals. Boots Instant Baby Foods are 6½p a packet, or three for 18p.



"Goodbye" machine by Wilfred Makepeace Lunn

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THE GUARDIAN

London Thursday August 12, 1971

Belfast, London, and Dublin

Dr Hillery has been and gone, Mr Heath is back at Downing Street today, ready to discuss what should be done next over Ireland. What Dr Hillery proposed, if anything, is not yet known; nor is it known what counter-proposals Mr Maudling put to him. The gap between London's thinking and Dublin's is probably wide—though not so wide as the gulf between the two communities in Northern Ireland. One of the questions facing Mr Heath today is whether to meet Mr Lynch alone, whether to bring in Mr Faulkner, and whether to take account of Dublin's idea about including Northern Catholic representatives in future meetings.

In principle, a roundtable meeting ought always to be acceptable. In practice it could aggravate the situation at present. There are difficulties over the Dublin Government's attitude to Mr Faulkner over the status of Catholic representatives, and over the kind of topics to be discussed The Dublin Government's view of Mr Faulkner is no secret. Its public statement on Tuesday spoke of internment as "a last desperate attempt to sustain the Stormont regime." Political correspondents in Dublin have also reported that in the Irish Cabinet's view, Mr Faulkner is no longer a credible or acceptable leader of the Government in the North. That is not a healthy basis on which to bring about a meeting. Mr Faulkner is the elected Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. He also happens to be a more moderate man than others who are waiting to take his place. It is true that twice before—with Lord O'Neill and Mr Chichester-Clark—moderates have been dislodged by the Ulster Unionists because they were thought to be too soft. Mr Faulkner may be ready to take the risk of a triangular meeting with the men from Dublin, but he can hardly be expected to show enthusiasm after what they have said about him.

If a triangular meeting is awkward in the existing climate, a four-sided one is still more difficult. Who would be accepted as political spokesman for the Northern Catholics? There is no acknowledged leader, though Mr Gerry Fitt is the obvious candidate. In truth the task, with the IRA at your back, is not enviable. It must be obvious, too, that a violent Protestant reaction could be expected if this sort of meeting were to be held without careful preparation beforehand. To get the security situation under control first is surely more sensible than to provoke further disorders. Contrary to the common belief in the South, the British Army has been a neutral peacekeeping force. It has not been in league with Protestant extremists, as parts of the Irish press seem to suppose. It is simply trying to keep order. If it fails, the South will suffer too. Its task should not be made harder now. A calmer situation is needed before political initiatives can prosper.

When talks do start, all sides will have to impose restraint on themselves. The Northern Government will have to swallow its irritation at the negative tactics pursued by Catholic politicians in the past. It will have to try to get the absentee members back to Stormont, and Mr Faulkner could usefully offer a joint committee on law and order—one vital area so far excluded. It is open to question whether, as well, Catholics could be brought into the Cabinet, in spite of the severe strain that that would impose. On the Nationalist and Labour Party side, it will be no less necessary to accept from the beginning that reunification of Ireland cannot be discussed. Much as they may want to achieve unity, it is not a practicable proposition until the two communities in the North have lived peacefully together for a long period. As for the British and Irish Governments, their rôle must be in trying to promote an agreed solution. Both, however, must also recognise their responsibilities for security—and that includes action against gunmen on both sides of the border.

What future for Clydeside?

It is bad enough that thousands of men stand to lose their jobs at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. What is worse is the virtual absence on Clydeside of any alternative employment. Even before the news of the collapse of UCS this area of Scotland was rapidly becoming an industrial slum. Male unemployment on Clydeside is already more than 10 per cent. Yet far more jobs are being killed each month by closures and the rundown of existing plants than are being created through the introduction of new industry. The last major industrial expansion in West Central Scotland was the Rootes plant at Linwood. There are hopes of a big new steel plant down the Clyde at Huntington. But with the British Steel Corporation forced to review its overall investment plans this may be some years off. It is the prospect of years of wasteful and soul-destroying unemployment which has lent desperation to the fight of the men at UCS. The need now is for hard headed proposals for new employment.

The suggestion of the Trades Union Congress for Clydeside Development Authority is, in principle, an excellent one. The situation on Clydeside is now so serious that it cannot be properly tackled except on a regional basis. The TUC also has a case when it proposes that the authority should take over and maintain UCS. But unless this is to lead to a still bigger industrial disaster in the future, UCS will have to find more work building ships, and building them with some hope of profitability. One scheme worth close attention is for the Government to order a number of standard cargo ships for eventual sale when market conditions are right. Other ideas have included the construction of the dredgers for the new airport site at Foulness. At one time the conversion of shipyards to the production of industrial building systems was popular. The rundown of the local authority housing programme has led to a serious contraction in system building But in the future there might be merit in at least a partial conversion of one of the UCS yards in this way.

Whatever happens to UCS the urgent problem of revitalising the industrial West of Scotland remains. Just what kind of new industry could the Clydeside Development Authority, or any other body, actually bring to the area? This is a matter for expert study. The most ambitious scheme to date has been "Oceanspan," but its economics are regrettably uncertain. Basically it sees the lower Clyde estuary as a new, deep-water ocean port, capable of taking the biggest (up to 500,000 tons) bulk carriers of the future. The idea is that cargo brought across the Atlantic by the mammoth bulk carriers would then be transported across to the East Coast of Scotland and shipped on in smaller carriers to the Continent. The plan also assumes some new industry based on the Clyde for conversion of materials and components exported from North America into finished goods for export to Europe. The scale of the scheme is impressive but the cost of two-stage transhipment very dubious. In any event the Government should give backing and finance to somebody whose job it should be to sift all the proposals and schemes and act where possible. The economy of industrial Scotland must not be allowed to become a wasteland. It will do so unless action is taken soon.

A chink in Berlin's wall

By an appropriate coincidence this week's important Four Power meetings in Berlin are taking place just ten years after the Wall was put up. The date is a good reminder for the Wall is a stark symbol of what the Berlin problem is all about, a divided city in a divided land. Ten years since its erection no one can expect that the Wall will come down because of this week's discussions. The most that is likely to happen is that a few West Berliners will be able to go through up to six times a year for a day or two at a time, or once a year for up to thirty days. That at least is as much as the East Germans have now offered. Movement the other way will be restricted to government officials, and pensioners leaving for ever.

It is a small advance after a decade. In that time at least sixty-four people have died trying to cross the Wall. Others have been wounded, and more than two thousand arrested for attempting to escape. If the Wall was meant to give the East German Government the confidence to relax a bit internally once their frontiers were secure, it has barely done this. It is still the most stiff-necked government in Eastern Europe. It has managed to stabilise the economy and with its labour force no longer able to opt out has achieved a high rate of growth. But politically, and on the issue of Berlin, little has changed. Herr Honecker has emphasised that he intends to complete the physical, ideological, and if he can, the emotional separation of East Germany from West Germany which Herr Ulbricht made his life's work.

The one change, insisted on by the Russians, and accepted by Herr Honecker, is that some of West Berlin's links with West Germany will at last be recognised in law. Herr Ulbricht's formula that West Berlin was a "separate political entity" has been softened to a city with "a special status." In exchange for this important shift, which opens the way for agreement on regular unfettered access between West Berlin and West Germany, the Western Powers will promise to downplay the Federal Republic's presence in the city and will probably allow the Russians to set up a consulate-general. On many points of detail agreement is still missing. What exact rights will the East Germans have to check papers on the autobahn and railway? What kind of passports will West Berliners have? It will all still take time. But now, twenty-six years after the war, the policy of standing firm on Berlin is paying off. Just as in West Germany the mood has now shifted towards recognising that East Germany exists, in the corridors of Communist power there is a slow and tentative recognition that West Berlin also exists. The Eastern Government's persistent harassment of West Berlin's communications and its people has not worked. They are finally agreeing to live and let live.

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A COUNTRY DIARY

AVIEMORE: I boarded the London train here at 8 p.m. on a glorious summer evening. As the train ran southwards I could see the slopes of the hills and the Pass of Drumochder. Soon after passing Newtonmore the surrounding hills close in. Immediately to the south of Dalwhinnie is the deer forest of Druimachder where in previous years I had been so fortunate as to have stalked the tall red deer. It was at this point that the first beasts put in an appearance. Several hinds were feeding by the banks of a burn close to the railway. From then on I began counting the animals. I gave up shortly after I started when I had reached a hundred. Some of the deer had come so close to the track that on the approach of the twin, grunting diesel locomotives they would bunch and spring away up the hillsides like suddenly startled blackfaced sheep. Most of the stags among the red deer still had their horns in full velvet. The hinds in moult pelage looked rough and tattered. I was so deeply immersed in my deer watching that I had forgotten all about my BR dinner. Suddenly a voice spoke at my elbow. "The stag comes to the stream in the dusk to drink his fill." "I love poetry," said the old dining car attendant and then he added "Do deer drink?" I assured him that the old myth that deer do not imbibe but get their moisture from the dew and herbage was strictly not correct. When the train was running into the woodland country by Calvine the deer had disappeared. Bleary-eyed, I left my minute sleeping compartment in the early dawn to step out on to a drear, deserted platform of Euston station. I wished I were back where the red deer of the Highlands came down in the evening to the railway by the Pass of Druimachder.

HENRY TEGNER

Vic's army

AFTER MORE than a year of Government "discrimination" against the public sector, union leaders representing more than six million workers meet in London today to consider a counter-attack. Here, John Torode reveals for the first time the cautious battle plans Mr Feather is to put to the conference.

A helping hand for Tom Jackson from Vic Feather—but no meaningful TUC support during the postal workers' big strike.

ALMOST half Britain's ten million trade unionists work in the public sector—civil service, local government the health service, and the nationalised—industries. Perhaps one out of every four workers is on the public pay roll in some form. And union organisation is far higher than in private industry. The TUC reckons that in many areas more than three-quarters of them are union members. It is an impressive looking army all right. But, after a year of Tory rule, union leaders are beginning to fear that they are leading a stage army equipped with blunt lances and cardboard shields. The brutal fact is that every wage battle the unions have fought with the Government since the election has been won by the Government.

For the Government, the decision to make an example of the public sector has paid off. The famous "N minus One" formula under which each pay settlement is to be one per cent smaller than its predecessor has worked. The 200,000 civil service industrial workers have just been told by their officials to accept a wage deal of little more than eight per cent. A year ago it would have been unthinkable. Dustmen, miners, electricity supply workers, postmen, railway men, steelworkers: one after another they have been forced back down the ladder. At the price of long strikes and lasting bitterness de-escalation is a fact.

It is a fact the unions resent bitterly and it is the reason for today's conference. The traditional jealousy with which unions protect their right to negotiate as and when the see fit has come into direct conflict with the uneasy awareness that this deliberate splintering of trade union strength has allowed a determined Government to pick them off and beat them one at a time.

To a handful of the brasher young members of the TUC General Council, the answer is clear. The TUC should help all the public sector unions draw up one single, coordinated wage claim to be presented at the same time to every management. If any union is forced into a strike in support of the common claim, then the money and the men from the rest of the Movement should be thrown into battle too. Not surprisingly Tom Jackson, whose Union of Post Office Workers went bust without meaningful TUC support during the unsuccessful nine week postal strike supports the idea of a united front.

So does Alan Fisher whose National Union of Public Employees—the dirty jobs strikers—is a relatively weak and impoverished organisation. But the big boys, the Railwaymen, the Miners, the Transport and General Workers' Union, are not so sure. They don't much like the idea of propping up weaker brethren. Fraternity runs cool pretty quickly these days.

In any case public sector unions have a notorious reputation for going for each others' jugulars. The bitter inter-union squabbles of the railways, steel, post and telegraphs—even refuse collection—mean that unions sometimes seem more pleased to see a rival get it in the neck than they are sorry to see the Government chalk up another victory.

A more respectable objection is "what are you looking for: another General Strike?" Certainly a common claim followed by a common breakdown and a common strike would come pretty close to 1926. Moreover it would be a 1926 aimed directly at the state with no private employers to act as middle men.

Vic Feather must have had both objections very much in mind when he drew up and circulated to union chiefs the confidential 6,000-word discussion document which is to set the tone of the conference. The crucial paragraph is worth quoting in full for it sums up the mixture of conservatism, self-interest and extreme caution which, the reformers say, characterises the TUC today.

"Proposals for a common claim or variations on this theme, would obviously involve unions in having to accept some limitation on their freedom of action and maneouvre. It would be equally difficult to get unions to agree to back particular claims in the hope that these would set the pace, especially since areas where progress is most likely to be made are unlikely to be priority areas in the sense of need or low pay: and a precondition for such support would presumably be for unions to surrender some autonomy to the TUC or to a body which represents public sector unions as a whole. A response to this might also be a firm resistence on the Government side."

The sighs of relief from Mr Feather's more respectable readers must have been almost audible at this point. For he was really saying to them "We all know that your vested interests are too strong to allow much change. And a good thing too. If we don't watch it we'll end up in a pitched battle with the Government."

Briefly the TUC is suggesting not one united front but a whole series. In the jargon-ridden phraseology of the document "a common wages strategy on a narrower basis, with groups of unions coming together in respect of defined sectors with similar characteristics." The idea is "coordination . . . between such groups as local authority unions as a whole, civil service unions as a whole or nationalised industries as a whole." Even this is already causing raised eyebrows—if not hair—in Whitehall.

Imagine the postmen and the telephonists, the railwaymen and the bus drivers, the miners and the steelworkers, the men who give us gas, electricity and water all knocking on Government's door at once. The fact that civil servants—from the Permanent Secretary down to "industrials" like naval dockyard workers—were off plotting on their own and so were local government officers and dustmen would hardly be noticed. Or, perhaps the new groupings might be by occupation rather than industry. White collar unions might try to set common standards for example. "The question of appropriate groupings would be one for unions concerned to decide" says the TUC delicately. And it underlines that agreement on "particular aspects of wage bargaining" is more realistic than a common annual claim.

The paper suggests a number of targets. "Low pay is an obvious candidate for common action. This might take the form of a concerted attempt by the public sector to ensure, as a matter of priority, that no public sector workers receive less than the TUC's guideline figure which is currently under review but is likely to be raised to £18. This would mean giving priority to groups earning less than this such as local government manual workers, NHS ancillary staffs, nurses, and non-manual workers at the lower end of incremental scales. In addition, as the TUC policy recognises, higher paid groups may wish to set higher minimum targets for their own lowest paid workers."

Next are "targets and priorities" beyond the wage front. The TUC wants longer holidays—including sabbaticals—and better holiday pay, access to training and promotion opportunities, sick leave, sick pay and pension schemes. The document points out that entitlements vary "substantially" even within the public sector and wants the best provisions to be applied across the board—to manual as well as white collar workers.

Reflecting fears over Government plans to cut back the nationalised industries and the impact of civil service and local government reforms, the TUC wants a campaign to force standard income or employment guarantees, facilities for retraining, transfers and re-employment. "Early warning" of redundancies should be built into all new agreements.

Finally, the TUC wants unions to put their own house in order. Quite simply Congress House is fed up with the untidy and inefficient sprawl of competing unions who sometimes seem more interested in upstaging each other than in beating the boss. There is "scope for a reduction in the number of unions with membership in the public sector." For example, those 200,000 industrial civil servants now deciding on their 8.5 per cent pay offer are represented by 16 unions and federation says the discussion document. It seems a bit much.

Who is to coordinate this string of public sector crusades? Who is to help the unions sort themselves out? Why, good old Congress House. The paper points out that, very quietly, over the past couple of years, industrial departments have been set at TUC headquarters covering the steel industry, fuel and power, transport, health services and local government. Already these committees are starting to look for "areas of common interest in collective bargaining" and asking unions for ways of improving the old bargaining machinery. Although far too discreet to say today his dream is that they will eventually become the negotiating bodies. The united front which Establishment unions now resist will have come about by default.

Ulster: whatever became of liberalism?

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—More than 12 years ago, a Conservative Government declared a state of emergency in Nyasaland, and rounded up some 50 nationalists in the early morning using the pretext that the rebels had been plotting to murder various important people in that colony. The men were interned without trial.

A torrent of indignation poured from the British liberal press. The Opposition spokesman for the colonies, Mr James Callaghan, spoke with great vehemence about the excesses to which latter day British imperialism had resorted. The Opposition forced at least two motions of censure on the House of Commons. Nyasaland was a long way off, but not too far for dictatorial methods there to escape the conscience of British liberalism and the Labour Party.

Now, what is happening? In Northern Ireland, within the confines of the United Kingdom, men are being rounded up without charge, without the right of legal representation, without even time to dress, and being flung into concentration camps where, according to the accounts of mild-mannerd men who have been released today, the army and the Royal Ulster Constabularly are resorting to physical and psychological torture which would have done credit to the French army during the occupation of Algeria.

Most of these men, as everyone now accepts, are not "gunmen," nor even suspect "gunmen." They include Michael Farrell, a founder of the socialist organisation, People's Democracy, which has always warned the Irish workers of the dangers of sectarian in-fighting. At least 20 other members of the PD have been arrested, no doubt to "make up the numbers." The IRA "officials" who have also sought to direct the Republican movement toward a political solution, have also been arrested en masse. All these men have been arrested, interned and beaten up without trial or charge because of their political views.

What is the response? The Guardian, keeper of the British liberal conscience, applauds the decision to intern on the grounds that "there is no other alternative." The violence caused by 50 years' oppression can be solved, according to the new liberal doctrine, by still further repression. The same view is taken by the entire press.

What does Mr Callaghan think of this lurch into authoritarianism? He calls it "a gamble." He refuses to condemn the move. His leader, Mr Wilson, sits tight in the Scillies, refusing even to demand the recall of Parliament, to discuss the flagrant breach of the liberties for which it is meant to stand.

Other Labour leaders, notably Mr George Thomson, have rushed in to commend the army without a word of criticism of bigoted Tory Governments in Stormont and Westminster, who have reacted to rebellion with traditional savagery.—Yours etc.

Paul Foot.

Flat 5,
14 Canfield Grdens,
London NW 6.

Sir,—Your extremely rational leader about the Ulster situation, giving a timely reminder of the economic background, raises an important point about British entry to the EEC. Mr Michael Foot, and other fanatical, Union Jack-waving opponents of entry on any terms have claimed as one of the major reasons for staying out the freedom of British governments to adopt any regional policy they like, "to decide what is best for the people in this country," and similar claptrap.

Your editorial makes it clear what a miserable failure this has resulted in so far, certainly as far as Ulster is concerned, whichever government is in power. It is high time for the people of Ulster, and of other depressed areas of the UK, to have people taking an interest in their affairs who really know about regional development and can make it work: the commissioners in Brussels.

But there is an even more important side to this. The EEC contains countries which are predominantly Protestant, predominantly Catholic, and with deep religious divisions. With the UK and the Irish Republic both as members, the Commission would be in a position to take initiatives in Ulster which would be politically impossible for Stormont, Westminster or Dublin, and would have the expertise, understanding and authority to do so in a way acceptable to all sections of that unhappy community except the hard core militants bent on mutual destruction.

Of what use has national sovereignty been in the Ulster situation, except to act as a handicap? This is what a pooling of sovereignty (not, incidentally, relinquishing it as the anti-marketeers pretend) is all about. Entry to EEC offers the best hope for a long-term solution to the economic and the political problems of Ulster.—Yours sincerely,

R. L. Meek.

26 Selwood Road,
Croydon CR0 7JR.

Saving 'OZ' and 'Little Red Book' for posterity's sake

Sir,—While wishing to register our concern as younger members of society at the excessive gaol sentences on the editors of "OZ," we would like to draw your attention to the wider issues of censorship and freedom of expression in which we, as librarians have a particular concern.

The "Little Red School Book" was acquired by several libraries shortly after publication. Do our colleagues now destroy it, place it on restricted access, or destroy the objectionable section? Any of these alternatives is alien to our professional integrity as librarians and our duty to provide information without bias; while retaining the book may give Mrs Mary Whitehouse and her fellow campaigners an opportunity to attack the library for stocking an "obscene" book, and produce a situation similar to that prevailing in the USA where several librarians have come under attack for stocking "underground" publications such as "East Village Other."

The inevitable result will be a reluctance on the part of librarians to acquire any extremist publications. This will be particularly unfortunate as the myriad of low-circulation locally produced newspapers and pamphlets need preserving for future generations to see what the "alternative cultures" really were like. The obvious place for preserving this literature is in the local history collections of public libraries—the very libraries most vulnerable to criticism. Several academic librarians, however, have not been discouraged and are acquiring alternative literature, both locally and nationally produced.

We believe that librarians should have the freedom to acquire literature representative of all opinions in society—irrespective of standpoint—in order to make available a balanced range of information for the benefit of present and future generations. We believe that the results of the recent trial may constitute a threat to this freedom.—Yours sincerely,

John Noyce, Wendy Styles, Susan Roger, Stephen Watts, Philip Gibson, John Allder.

67, Vere Road,
Brighton, Sussex.

Belted count

Sir,—In the light of your recent articles on road safety it occurred to me to count exactly how many drivers of private cars do in fact wear their seat-belts.

I counted 1,200 cars (excluding lorries and delivery vans) in the Friday evening rush-hour (between 4.40 and 5.40) leaving Oxford by one of the main roads and approaching the roundabout on the Woodstock Road which intersects with the A40.

Of these 1,200 cars only 204 had drivers wearing seat-belts—only 17 per cent—and in any one group of 100 cars only between 11 and 25 drivers were them.—Yours sincerely,

D. Nash.

358 Woodstock Road,
Oxford.

هكذا من الأصل

Japan's clipped wings

John O'Callaghan, Tokyo, Wednesday

MILITARY training flights over Japan resumed yesterday on a severely restricted basis following the world's worst air crash — 162 killed — after a collision between a defence fighter and a Boeing 727. The first new safety measure resulting from the disaster on July 30 is the creation of eight special air training areas off the south and east coasts of Japan. Defence force aircraft will reach these zones by clearly defined air lanes. Air training was suspended after the crash.

A direct secondary consequence of the accident will be a rapid acceleration in the modernisation of radio navigation and airport control systems in Japan. Plans to equip 60 Japanese airports with VOR and DME beacons — belt and braces refinements in position and direction finding — have been advanced by a year. A six-year programme to establish air route surveillance radar over six routes additional to the present two will now be completed in three years.

A volatile response by Japanese public opinion to the disaster brought the resignation of both the director-general of the defence forces and the chief of the air staff. £1,200 were allocated from State funds to each casualty's next of kin. Mr Hiroshi Chiba, head of Japan's aviation planning, said here today that the violence of the public response was a result of the crash being the world's worst, of its being caused by an aircraft in the Government sector, and of the feeling of insecurity about air safety in a period of rapid increases in passenger flying.

Ironically, Japan had set up before the crash joint military and civil consultations about improving control and separation in Japanese air space. Last year a budget of £60 millions was voted to air safety — seven times more than the total for the preceding five years.

This spurt in air safety investment emphasised the gap that has opened between what is being spent on air travel and what has been spent to make it safe. Air travel has grown from one million passengers in 1960 to ten million last year. Alongside the growth of civil flying, the nine hundred aircraft in Japan's defence force have inherited an "open skies" tradition from the days of US Air Force occupation.

Japan's air traffic is not yet anything like as heavy as Britain's. Tokyo's Haneda airport can handle 30 aircraft an hour compared with 74 at Heathrow. But in the thoroughgoing examination of air safety now being undertaken in Japan, it is likely that rules for jet aircraft will emerge more advanced than are now set internationally.

HAROLD JACKSON in Belfast, Wednesday, reports on an ordinary day for the inhabitants of Whiterock estate

The people in fear

THE thought stands out in stark white lettering on the rough stone wall of the cemetery in Whiterock Road. "Is there a life before death?" it asks, with rather more philosophy than you normally expect in this part of the city. But you start to understand a bit better after a while. The Whiterock estate stands just below Ballymurphy, sandwiched between that constant trouble spot and the other of Upper Falls. It is trim, prim, and strewn with devastation at the moment.

It used to be called the Riviera by those not lucky enough to get one of its small but pleasant council houses. It might not look it in suburban London or Manchester, but you only have to study the old slums of the Falls or the new slums of Ballymurphy to see that all human judgments are relative. Sniping was still going on at mid-morning, after a heavy battle which lasted until 5 am between the army and those mysterious men of the night. The paratroops were edgy and the one who let me through the barricade reckoned I would come out in a wooden overcoat.

The women were out, as they always are, sitting at the gates of their patches of garden, sullenly watching and waiting. Then the paratroops started to move in, with elaborate caution, faces blacked in the bright sunligh. "God save us, it's the Pakistanis," said a fat housewife in curlers. "Are you refugees, too?" cackled another but the men did not smile.

"Get them all in their houses," shouted the officer as milk bottles started to crash around his men and we all got bullied indoors. Sam took me in and gave me thick sweet coffee. He's lived here for 30 years and never seen the like. He tried to go to work at the shipyard on Monday but gave up after being searched against a wall for the fifth time and running into sniper fire down the bottom of the road. He hasn't been able to go in since.

A mourner

His wife is embarrassed that she can't offer anything to eat but the shops have run out and no-one can get down to run their messages, as they say here, because the army won't let them. There's no milk, no bread, and only spasmodic meat supplies. They are supposed to be going on holiday to Rochdale but daren't leave their neat little house for fear of finding it burned or vandalised when they get back. If they were younger they would get up and out of the whole, sorry mess. They met and married in England and obviously wonder why they came back at the beginning of the war.

Up in Ballymurphy a man has just been shot dead by a sniper. He was a mourner at a funeral at Corpus Christi Church, waiting outside when he was picked off from the roof of Curry's woodyard. The paratroopers, edgy from lack of sleep as the rest of us are, clamped down on the whole area with brusque finality. Mary Hindle, living just opposite the church, has married an Englishman and is just home on holiday. From the upstairs room of her parents' home at 72 Ballymurphy Road, she takes a snap with her Instamatic to show them the excitement back over the water. In no time the paratroopers are in the house demanding the film. It has her honeymoon pictures on as well but they won't give her a receipt. A rubber bullet gets fired through the glass front door in the fracas and she is still waving it angrily some time later.

At numbers 76 and 78 they had rubber bullets through the glass too and are seething with resentment. In the McLaughlin's house it has ricocheted along the hall and into the bathroom, leaving black scars on the wallpaper and smashing the light and the toothglass. At 87 they got a canister of CS gas in the front garden which filled the house with fumes. Mary Brannelid's four young children — ages 2 to 6 — had wet flannels dumped over their faces by their grandmother and set up a howl. She is still shaking with rage.

By common consent the sniper must have been a Protestant, since no one else would have reason to fire into the Catholic area — a simple piece of reasoning that blocks off some of the deeper realities of Northern Ireland. But the troops' action as it was evident to Ballymurphy appeared to be aimed solely against the Catholics and it set off the inevitable tide of anger.

Mary Nugent is still shaking, too, but hers is the reaction of shock. Last night her tiny front room housed the body of a young man, shot by the army. He was dragged round from the Whitrock Road where a shrine now stands on the spot where he fell), her husband, 67 years old and retired for four years, has never known anything like it either. The man was like wax, he says, there couldn't have been any blood left in him. He shows the carpet in front of the fireplace, unstained. They couldn't get an ambulance because o fthe firing and for two long hours the elderly couple housed the shell that had once breathed like them. They were angry, angry at the waste and futility of his death, at the reminder of mortality .It haunts them still and will continue to do so.

Plain enough

And, back on the Whiterock Road, there is another whitewashed injunction, this one on a tiny brick building with moss-stained Hebrew lettering on its lintel. So far as I can read it, it appears to say "House of the Water," which doesn't make much sense to me but may be my uncertainty of the language. But the English is plain enough — "Keep Away." May be the Catholics put it there ,may be the Jews. Who knows? But there aren't many who can cocoon themselves that simply from an ordinary day in Belfast in August, 1971.

The people who fled

Alan Smith, Gormanston, Wednesday

PATRICK, in his teens, was wandering listlessly round in circles. A few feet away on the grass in front of the cookhouse sat his mother, his younger brother, and his three sisters. They were hunched together, staring at a small pile of half-opened suitcases, some of them crying, but without noise.

The other refugees, all of them from Belfast, will draw you away and whisper that the family's father has been interned. The six of them have been on that patch of grass for most of the night and most of the day. They don't want to move and they have no idea how long they are staying.

This is Gormanston, in County Meath, 40 miles inside the Irish Republic and a lifetime away from the Falls, Ballymurphy, the Springfield Road, or the Ardoyne. At one point during the afternoon yesterday, according to a harassed Irish Army captain, there were 47 males at Gormanston, 377 females, and 1,187 children.

Another train

There was talk of another train or perhaps two trains coming at some time in the evening, which might mean another two or three hundred, or a few hundred more. No one could really say. Last night there were about six hundred bedded down when another thousand arrived at the station. Yes, it had been a bit of problem.

Gormanston is a transit camp. By midday, most of the extra thousand had been loaded on to buses for the five other camps in the west and south of Ireland.

I first visited Gormanston in August, 1969, when it was opened to cope with the eruption in the north. It is a scruffy collection of wooden huts, 30 or more years old, once used for training airmen. It is the army camp of boys' comics: buckets of tea, trestle tables with sliced loaves and plates of butter, outside brick lavatories. It is no holiday. The camp has hardly changed a stick in two years, and during that time something like 6,000 refugees have passed through it.

Aimless herds

The Irish Army works very hard, round the clock. The refugees, in small aimless herds living on rumours of buses, are very glad to be there.

In the couple of months after August, 1969, around two and a half thousand refugees passed through Gormanston. The camp has now handled something like that number in the three days since internment.

Only a few are the families of internees. Most have been burnt or thrown out from their homes and have left the fathers and elder sons to salvage and guard what's left.

Their stories have hardly changed in two and a half years. A woman with a black eye can produce witnesses and a plausible account of how she was beaten up by British troops. There is another who says the troops were handing guns to the Protestants. She hadn't seen it herself. She had heard it at the meeting. In broad daylight.

The children, though, seem tougher. Two years ago they were pale and dazed, and clung to their mothers. Now they run about, break bottles, and are rude to those soldiers who do not carry guns.

And there are the same older women, who sit large and silent. They will remember the days when they and the Protestants made soup for each other and passed it over the wall. They have no hopes, or fears, just sadness. They must go back, for the "British pension," but they do not know when, or where, or how.

One of them confided that one of the baby-faced Irish Army recruits, about the age of her youngest, had said how he would like to shoot Jack Lynch and march over the border. "It's no place for him," she said.

THIS is the Glorious Twelfth, when the truce of the summer ends and the guns open up on the moors of Yorkshire and Scotland. No social revolution seems likely to change this great fixture for the sportsmen of the countryside.

The birds on the wing and the gourmet in the Savoy restaurant are destined to meet; and one of the equally British institutions which will help them to do so is the Purdey gun. The Purdey gun is prized above all; and if you want to be mercenary and put a price on such a piece of craftsmanship the figure is £2,000 plus £550 in purchase tax.

That is for the basic standard model: the hammerless ejector game gun of 12, 16, or 20 bore. One will perhaps want to go in for a few optional refinements? Extra barrels are £714, so that one can use a different bore depending on the occasion. Selective trigger action is £382.50. Specially fancy engraving on the metal plates next to the trigger can be had, perhaps with gold inlay; but for that one has to get a special quotation.

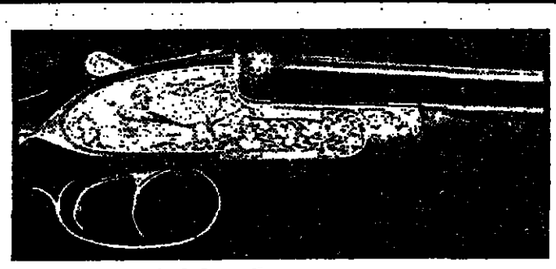
Perhaps one might prefer an "over and under" gun, which means that the barrels are one above the other instead of side by side. It is a matter of taste, but such a taste will cost £3,500 for the 28 bore model, plus £960 in purchase tax.

Then one might wish one's initials inlaid in gold: £12.75 a letter. Or a carrying case? Prices on application. Or when one is at it—a pair of Purdeys instead of just one: more convenient to have one gun being loaded while the other is fired. The bill could conceivably be more than £10,000.

The client who wants a new gun is fitted by means of a "try gun," which can be infinitely adjusted to suit different physical characteristics. Then the client is taken to a shooting range where he fires another try-gun under the supervisor of the managing director and a shooting instructor. Three years later the gun will be ready.

The Long Room at Purdeys, where the fitting-out takes place, seems haunted by long *vanished generations* of sportsmen. One of the greatest was Lord Ripon, and Purdey's display a gun of his. His shooting diary shows that he shot in all 97,503 grouse, 124,193 partridge, 241,234 pheasant, 3,569 wild duck, 40,138 rabbits, 12,616 "various," besides other species. He was shooting on Dallowgill Moor near Ripon on September 22, 1923, and had killed 165 grouse and a snipe when he fell dead in the heather. He was aged 72.

Conditions are a bit different now. Purdey's export 80 per cent of their output, and clay pigeon shooting is getting more and more popular. But Purdey's, founded by James Purdey who learned his trade in the days of the flintlock, seem likely to last until Armageddon.



A Purdeys gun: prized above all

Donald Wintersgill on the grouse gun men

Glorious bangers

MISCELLANY

Party line

THE INVITATION was engraved in copperplate on handmade paper. It bore the name of the Soviet Ambassador and dropped on the doormats of diplomats, editors, and foreign correspondents in Brussels yesterday morning.

The pleasure of their company, it said, was requested at a reception on August 20 "on the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia." The reception, the invitation added, would be "followed by a discussion on the possible liberation of Poland, the independence of which is being threatened by reactionary activities inside the country." Please let the embassy know if you intend to come.

Many of the prospective guests must have done so. The switchboard at the Soviet Embassy—and at the Czech and Polish Embassies for that matter—was engaged for most of the morning. Finally, a Soviet protocol official stonily confirmed what some had suspected already: "No, these invitations are not from us. We have no reception on August 20."

Crossed seas

NORTHERN IRELAND is hardly the place most recent English Cabinet Ministers would pick for a quiet family holiday this troubled August. But then, Dick Crossman is not most recent English Cabinet Ministers. And his wife and two children, he says, are pretty intrepid travellers.

Crossman is taking a couple of weeks off from the "New Statesman" later this month. He is going first to Dublin, then working his way westwards, coming back along the northern coast (avoiding the towns). "My family," he says, "like going to difficult countries."

Three years ago the Crossmans all went to Cyprus, when things were still bubbling. Last summer they stayed with Dom Mintoff in Malta. This spring Crossman took his 13-year-old son Patrick and 11-year-old daughter Virginia to Israel. They looked in at a village on the Lebanese border that had been shelled the previous night. "The children greatly enjoyed Israel," says Father Richard. "I can't see that Ulster will be any worse."

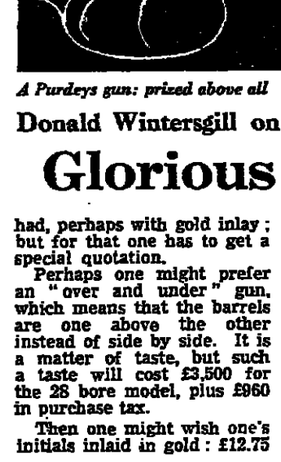
Barnacle bill

THE FISH have returned to the Thames, bravely projected as "the cleanest major industrial port river in the world." But not, alas, only the fish.

As pollution has yielded to threats of the law, the Thames has suffered a plague of teredo worms, which eat all the underwater wood they can get. "They are," says John Lunch, the new director-general of the Port of London Authority, "having a whale of a time down there."

Then there are the barnacles, which are spreading all over ships' hulls. Not to mention the blessed fish, which are a good test of purity, but are starting to clog the water intake of the Battersea and Bankside power stations.

Class list



VAIZEY: candidate

COMPETITION for Sir William Houghton's successor as Education Officer for Inner London — salary £10,410-£11,565 and responsibilities more daunting than those of some of the world's Ministers of Education—is warming up.

Applications close at the end of this month, and not so long ago only about 20 aspirants had sent up for application forms, and only one of them (an optimistic lady) had returned one. Part of the trouble was that most outsiders thought the job was sewn up for Houghton's deputy, Eric Briault. But the word has now gone forth from County Hall that this is a genuinely open contest, and some interesting candidates have emerged.

Among these are thought to be Geoffrey Caston, an undersecretary at the Department of Education assigned to the University Grants Committee. Before that he was a diplomatic joint secretary of the Schools Council, with useful experience behind him at the United Nations. Then there is Geoffrey Harrison, Chief Education Officer of Sheffield, a city which already has parents on its school governors as of right.

A third, and surprising, candidate is believed to be none other than Professor John Vaizey of Brunel University, former public critic of the public schools, member of the Public Schools Commission who put his son's name down for Eton. Vaizey is now a Labour-coopted member of Inner London's education committee, somewhat disenchanted with a Labour authority's slow progress in abolishing selection at 11.

● *HOW CONTINUOUS is continuous surveillance? In the case of the "OZ" editors, kept under 24-hour watch awaiting sentence in the hospital wing at Wandsworth, it seems to have meant the odd glance from a little old man with a notebook. Most of the entries said simply: "Quite well behaved." Richard Neville managed to see his watchman's book. "Neville," he read, "had his hair cut today, ha-ha."*

Bad for you

GOODBYE gluttony, swill no more my pot-hunting hearties. The "Guinness Book of Records" is thinking of dropping most of its "gastronomic" records.

No more glory—after this autumn's edition anyway—for the eight boys from a Staffordshire youth club who ate 40lb. of baked beans in 30 minutes. No need to dispute whether a Norfolk man really did drink 54 pints of porter in 55 minutes back in 1810.

Guinness Superlatives, who produce the book, are worried about the hazards to health. Last year's edition had a warning footnote on the cakes-and-ale page: "From the medical point of view, record attempts must be regarded as extremely inadvisable."

But the last crust seems to have been the much-publicised challenge, accepted by Norman Micherson, a Welshman living in Cornwall, to down 62 pints of draught Guinness in one hour. "It's not," they say at head office, where they fret about such things, "frightfully good for the image." No way to treat draught Guinness, either.

The pounds won't take care of themselves

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BOOKS OF THE DAY

IRELAND • POETRY • EGYPT • Mrs McKAY

Crusading blind

by JONATHAN STEELE

A FLUKE of course but "Nations in Darkness" could hardly have been better timed. Washington and Peking's sudden kiss and cuddle have brought together, temporarily, the two countries whose devil-images of each other seemed to be uncompromisingly implacable. Dr Stoessinger's subject is precisely these devil-images. He has taken a series of episodes in US-Chinese and US-Russian relations to illustrate how each side has consistently built up a one-dimensional picture of the other and totally simplified the complexity of its adversaries' motives.

It is an old lesson in international relations, but one that needs continual relearning. Dr Stoessinger starts with America's so-called "open door" Notes towards China at the turn of the century which asked the six European imperial powers to observe trade equality for everyone. The American public was sold the idea that this was a break from the Europeans' policy of spheres of influence and helped to safeguard China's territorial integrity from grasping Europeans.

In fact the policy was neither new, benevolent, nor longlasting, and like many later American pleas for trade liberalisation was a device for a latecomer to break into closed markets. But it started off that long-lived and patronising view that Americans had a special position as China's protector.

Indirectly it led later, when Mao won control of China, to the notion that the Chinese people could not possibly enjoy their new régime and certainly would not fight for it in Korea. Hence General Macarthur's refusal to believe that the Chinese would invade Korea even after they already had.

So much for the blindness of crusaders and nations that behave like crusaders. Dr Stoessinger stresses it effectively enough. Where one must criticise the book is in its tendency to oversimplification. Nothing is easier than to ridicule a policy after the event because it failed to foresee things which we know now. And are Dr Stoessinger's devil-images quite as widely held as he thinks?

NATIONS IN DARKNESS: China, Russia, and America, by John G. Stoessinger (Random House).

AMERICA AND RUSSIA IN A CHANGING WORLD, by Averell Harriman (Allen and Unwin, £2.95).

Writing of the anti-American propaganda campaign in China during the Korean war, he says, "The virulence of the campaign lashed more than a half a billion people into a frenzy of hate and fear." That is the kind of glib mass psychology which magazines like "Time" often peddle in relation to non-European people. I question whether 500,000,000 ever have done or ever will snare a common attitude simultaneously.

But the more serious reservation is the underlying suggestion in the book that international disputes are mainly a matter of faulty communications. Rid your minds of cant, statesmen, and you'll see we all have to live together. But disputes are over issues, not images. They concern conflicting interests, international exploitation, an unjust status quo.

It is on his ability to focus on issues rather than images that Averell Harriman's reputation as negotiator rests. Not surprisingly, he has served several American Presidents and antagonised as many. He was never a crusader, although always a firm defender of American interests. This tactical flexibility made him appear doveish at the Vietnam peace talks, but hawkish earlier when he warned a bemused Roosevelt that postwar Russia would have to be "contained."

Unfortunately, this book does not do justice to Harriman's career. A patched-up and inflated transcript of impromptu lecture notes, its style is unutterably flat and banal. In these days of ubiquitous memoirs one hardly dare say it, but please give us considered reminiscences and not what this book calls "personal observations."

HUGHES

by ROBERT NYE

THE ROSEWATER REVOLUTION, by David Hughes Constable, £1.75).

DAVID HUGHES'S new book is a sort of animated essay, neither fact nor fiction, which makes use of a number of journeys round the Malvern area, down towards Wye, up into Wales, to explore the effect of change on a personality not notably stable in the first place and, more ambitiously, to say something about "the look and feel of England."

At best, it reads as though Mr Hughes were a latter-day Edward Thomas, a technically liberated Thomas, empowered to set down his doubts and depressions as well as his responses to the landscape and therefore responding perhaps more honestly (though a touch more messily) to that landscape. At worst, it is self-defeatingly private, a long wayfaring mumble, a dribble of a soliloquy about anything at all which takes the dribbler's fancy. There is not a lot of best.

Spike Mays

by HARRY WHEWELL

NO MORE SOLDIERING FOR ME, by Spike Mays (Eyre and Spottiswoode, £2).

THE first chapter in Spike Mays's autobiography—"Reubens Corner"—was a magical, poetical book. It told lovingly and leisurely of his childhood among the labourers of an Essex village in the early years of the century and it drew—and earned—comparisons with Laurie Lee and Richard Jeffries.

The pattern of adult life that unfolds in this latest book is all that his many admirers could expect. His zest for life, his work in the trade union movement, his avid thirst for education in adult college and university, his talent for friendship are all consistent with the character we met first in "Reubens Corner." But his account of these years and these events is disappointing. It is the sort of rushed, uneven, episodic and anecdotal account of a life that one might hear from a stranger in a pub.

FREND

by JOHN ROSSELLI

UNIVERSITY REBEL: The Life of William Frend (1757-1841), by Frida Knight (Gollancz, £3).

LIKE Bertrand Russell, William Frend was a mathematician who lost his teaching job at Cambridge for having talked out of turn in wartime. That was in 1793; Frend, a Fellow of Jesus, had already turned to Unitarianism and had got into trouble for a pamphlet against the Trinity.

Frend went on to tutor the future Lady Byron, turn out many more pamphlets and articles, and settle down as an actuary. An indefatigable joiner, he was a member of the London Corresponding Society and other radical groups; late in life he was still advocating universal education, to be housed by taking over cathedral closes. With a touch more humour he would be the ideal spiritual ancestor of Kingsley Martin's "New Statesman."

Frend seems to have been a worthy but stodgy man who came to life at the Cambridge hearing. The book is much the same. Mrs Knight too often has to fall back on padding and "we may guess . . ." Her general history comes straight from E. P. Thompson without his imagination.

Schoenberg

by GERALD LARNER

SCHOENBERG, by Willi Reich (Longman, £3.50).

WILLI REICH'S Schoenberg is described on the title page as "a critical biography." Like his biography of Alban Berg, it is disappointingly and weakly uncritical. True, comments are offered on most of the works but, where Reich's own opinions are involved, nothing but the orthodox. There are sceptical quotations from others and some examples of Nazi-style reaction, but these are historical rather than critical. More useful are quotations from Schoenberg himself, not all of them generally available.

A Berg pupil like Will Reich, former professor of music at the University of Zurich, is obviously qualified to study and assess Schoenberg's music. Unfortunately, like most other writers on the composer, he gives little evidence of his familiarity with the scores, as distinct from the literature.

Certainly he supplies biographical and documentary details not published before, notably from the Berlin period, and he gives due emphasis to Schoenberg's teaching vocation. This is interesting and important. But not all the gaps left by the shorter Stückenschmidt study have been filled in, and Reich's dry style of writing (efficiently translated by Leo Black) leaves as little impression of what Schoenberg was like as what his music is like.

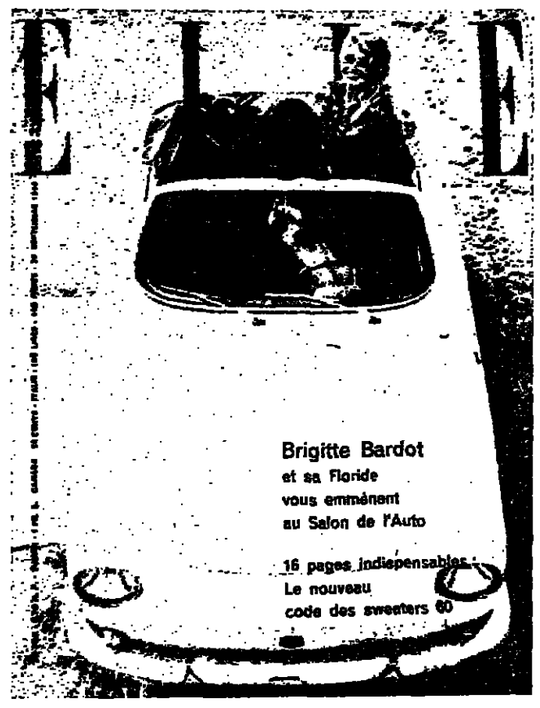
CRANE

by CAROL DIX

VOYAGER: A Life of Hart Crane, by John Unterecker (Blond, £5).

IN 1932, at the age of 33, Hart Crane leapt from aboard a ship, ending abruptly the career of one of America's finer, if not widely acclaimed, poets. Objectively it might appear a melodramatic gesture for a poet obsessed by images of the sea and themes of drifting, whose long poem "Voyages" helped to win him critical approval and whose frequent escapes from loneliness had led him to nocturnal excursions on the waterfronts and desperate homosexual adventures with the sailors.

The complex relationship between Hart and Grace Crane is finely unravelled though perhaps in too great length. The biography is a long, hefty piece of work that devoured 10 years of the author's life (he suffered a serious heart attack before it was finished). And one must ask quite who this tome is aimed at. Not, one would say, at the casual reader; and then Crane's letters have already been collected and edited by Brom Weber, and for the scholar these will bear more relevance than the myriad of personal detail.



"IT WAS CREATIVE . . . to give Brigitte Bardot the first Floride car and so earn the largest free press linage ever gained for the price of a single car . . ." (from "Creativity in Communications," edited by Robert Adams and published by Studio Vista at £7).

The 50-year rule

by OLIVER McDONAGH

IRELAND SINCE THE FAMINE, by F. S. L. Lyons (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £7.50).

IN many ways this book is a remarkable achievement. It is monumental, both as a vast terminal review of the work of a generation of historians, and in its Victorian scale and solidity. Professor Lyons happily combines encyclopaedic knowledge of Irish history writing with great discrimination in using it. The result is an incomparable survey of modern Irish history and historiography. It is comprehensive in its sympathy, just in judgments, unwearyingly wise, and often witty. It is full, orderly, and sober. It will give the intelligent layman a much deeper grasp of Irish reality than any other single book, and professional historians an overview of many fields.

Of course, over nearly 300,000 words, Professor Lyons occasionally reaches conclusions and states "facts" with which fellow scholars will disagree; his Irish geography is astonishingly shaky here and there; and once or twice he seems to march in opposite directions in successive sections. But a journey of 755 pages of text above is, after all, very long. Even a recording angel would be allowed a dozen stumbles.

But no matter what our gifts, we seem to sigh for more. In his preface, Professor Lyons includes, among his aspiration, synthesis and extra-political history. He excels at reducing welters of material or ideas to coherence—every other paragraph of the book is testimony to this—and at unravelling particular movements or sequences of events—as in his fine work, "The Fall of Parnell," or, to select one from several examples in the present volume, his untangling of the background to the 1916 rising. But sustained, interlocked analysis is not his forte. The various sections of this book stand best as separate parts. The welding is indifferently successful.

Much the same may be said of the excursions into non-political history. Here Professor Lyons, when he breaks new ground, furnishes, say, social, economic or administrative data rather than social, economic or administrative history. It is not a matter of gaps in knowledge—often he is quite a pioneer. It is rather that he does not ask the appropriate questions, does not enter into the mind, so to say, of the extra-political branches of his subject.

It may be churlish to add that the final part of the book, "The Partitioned Island," covering the years 1921-71, lacks the power and authority of the rest. The fault, if any, is certainly not Professor Lyons'. His clarity, breadth of view and empathy are never more in evidence—not to say, nor worse needed. But, in Ireland at least, a species of fifty-year rule really does seem to work, separating sad experience from effective history.

Virtuoso on Orkney

PETER PORTER on poetry

GEORGE Mackay Brown, of the Orkney island, is one of the consummate masters of poetry in Britain today. These two books should make it impossible to overlook him or to relegate him to a regional pantheon. He is an extraordinarily accomplished technician, whose virtuosity fits his subject matter exactly. In spite of theories of sincerity no poet will move his readers without the necessary bravura to startle them. Brown has this in profusion.

The Orkneys were an important stopping place for the Vikings between their Scandinavian heartlands and such foraging places as the Western Isles and the Irish Sea. Orkney men are, as Brown says, "fishermen with ploughs," and his poems are a beautiful weaving of the Thorkelds, Sigurds, and Gudruns of legend with the modern Jocks, Tams, and Jennies of Hoy and its neighbours.

"Fishermen with Ploughs" and "New Poems" are a dream of the past and present, containing the most effective use of the saga style since early Auden. Brown has none of Auden's wider purpose—he keeps to his Viking descendants, still coping with their fish and flocks (and with the works of Flesh and Devil in bed and kirk), but the tone of the poetry is authentically heroic.

FISHERMEN WITH PLOUGHS, by George Mackay Brown (Hogarth Press, £1.25).

POEMS NEW AND SELECTED, by George Mackay Brown (Hogarth Press, £1.25).

MATRIX, by Roy Fisher (Fulcrum Press, £1.60).

THE CUT PAGES, by Roy Fisher (Fulcrum Press, £1.60).

COLLECTED POEMS AND EPIGRAMS, by J. V. Cunningham (Faber, £1.80).

Fishermen with Ploughs *begins and ends with a flight from a holocaust — first after disaster in ninth-century Norway, and lastly after "the black fire" of nuclear war. This latter section is the only failure in more than a hundred pages of superbly realised poetry. Such fables of survival after the bomb are best left to metropolitan imaginations.*

The generations pass before us with their sins and glories blazing — each poem etches its hero into the hard landscape of rock and sea. The seas itself, and the herring, haddock, and whales in it, are the changeless images of these ever changing poems. And the most likely catch in the net remains death, as the many dirges show.

New Poems is more firmly fixed in the Viking past, but its poems are, if anything, even more powerful. Brown knows all the tricks of litany — repetition, runes, echo, ritual — but his work never sounds like some Unesco-sponsored file of folk poetry.

He should be read in bulk, but I can afford one quotation, a short poem entitled "Shroud."

Seven threads make the shroud,
The white thread,
A green corn thread,
A red stitch, rut and rieving and wrath,
A gray thread
(All winter falling hand falleth on wheel)
The black thread.
And a thread too bright for the eye.

TWO NEW books from Roy Fisher is good news—at least in advance. But they are disappointing after "Collected Poems" and "The Ship's Orchestra." Nothing is wrong with the writing—Fisher is one of the three poets of the British avant-garde who can compose a sentence. It's just that these poems and prose cut-ups take "only disconnect" as their motto, and the reader's pleasure in each part is blotted out by its sequel.

Especially in Cut Pages, the effect is like wandering along a beach collecting interesting pebbles: the process need never stop and is finally unsatisfying. Many of the individual entries are brilliant and J. V. CUNNINGHAM shouldn't be reviewed as a chink in Yvor Winters's armour. He's that rare poet, the convinced and skilful traditionalist. Unfortunately, the skill is all after page 109, in the sections called "A Century of Epigrams," and "Latin Lines." Classical asperity and close translations are his fortés. The material is modern, the dilemmas ancient, as in this squib.

Your affair, my dear, need not be a mess.
See at the next table with what finesse.
With what witty tensions and what tenso wit,
As intricate as courtship, the love-fated Sir Gawain and the Fay at Lunch commit
Faithful adultery uncommunated.

MATTHEW COADY on crime fiction

Blows without bruises

SOCIALLY relevant mysteries are fairly rare. The best models, which have always come from the United States, tell us something about the psychopathology of the big cities. James McClure's The Steam Pig (Gollancz, £1.60) does something similar for South Africa.

It does so, however, in a different fashion. Where the American private eye symbolises innocence against a landscape of guilt, Lieutenant Trompie Kramer is a police officer, a fast man with the kind of blow that won't raise a bruise, an instrument of the apartheid state. The story is cleverly constructed and deftly developed against the background of a small town in a first book which proclaims Mr McClure as a discovery.

Social points are also made by John Rossiter in The Victims (Cassell, £2.10). He seeks to show how rules which police must observe can be exploited to discredit them, and how the progress of a criminal prosecution can crush the innocent as well as the guilty.

There is lots of fascinating procedural detail (the author is an ex-CID man) and the story handcuffs the attention in spite of stagey crooks and an irritatingly anonymous setting.

The Tamarind Seed by Evelyn Anthony (Hutchinson, £1.85): Cold War quadrille with sexual flourishes. Secrets flow from our embassy in Washington: young widow, shattered by affair with caddish diplomat, becomes involved with Soviet agent in oleander-scented Barbados. Expertly done, with scene-cutting that makes you feel as if you've seen a good bad movie.

A Time For Pirates by Gavin Black (Crime Club, £1.40): Monopoly capitalism thriller with Tokyo and Singapore corporations slugging it out for Malaysia oil concession. Neither side reckons on British hero's Malay-orientated sympathies (or on the Reds). Dependably entertaining.

Guilt Edged by W. J. Burley (Gollancz, £1.60): Idiosyncratic Detective-Superintendent Wycliffe, given to introspection and pipemanship, unravels a brace of West Country killings. Agreeably dry trad detective story: sharp awareness of atmosphere plus recognition that some mysteries lie beyond the law.

The Shadow Guest by Hillary Waugh (Gollancz, £1.60): Neo-Gothic suspense entertainment set—by United States author—in Sussex. Oddly out-of-focus view of Britain as hero, who combines weak heart with strength of ox, grapples with haunted house syndrome. Foreseeable finish but exciting with it.

Did the press kill Mrs McKay?

MURDER IN THE FOURTH ESTATE, by Peter Deeley and Christopher Walker (Gollancz, £2.20).

FEW experiences should be more frightening to journalists than to find the reality has been warped by their tendency — during moments of high excitement — to present it in comic book terms. The McKay kidnapping was a ripe example of the process. The media became intimately and perhaps lethally the message.

It's humbling to recall how uneasily one took part in the rumour-mongering which burgeoned in Fleet Street after the disappearance of Mrs Muriel McKay, wife of the deputy-chairman of Rupert Murdoch's "News of the World" on December 3 1969.

Mrs McKay, some people were sure, had not really been kidnapped. She had wandered out of her Wimbledon mansion into some engulfing menopausal mist. Or she had run off with another man. Or she was the victim of a rival newspaper owner crazed by Murdoch's success (on the strength of this rumour three newspapers sent reporters to keep a 24-hour watch on the home of a fourth). Or it was all a stunt to boost Murdoch's and Alick McKay's the rising "Sun."

None of these suspicions reached print but they helped set the subliminal tone of public coverage and private attitudes. The police and others, who shared them, wasted days examining them. After all, evidence left in the house could have pointed any way. Interpretation was what mattered—and this was clouded by fantasy and mistrust, especially by mistrust on the police side over the powerful, desperate McKay family's faith in continuing publicity.

By the time all these clouds had lifted, Mrs McKay—according to the best present police guess—had been dead more than six weeks in a real, scruffy Hertfordshire farm.

The FBI, better versed in kidnaps than us, says a victim must be recovered within three days to live. There is now reason to suspect that the amateurish Hoseins killed Mrs McKay within that period because they feared discovery by the older brother Arthur's wife.

Whatever happened, this in some ways brilliant investigation long overran Mrs McKay's time of hope. What it did so is set out by Mr Deeley and Mr Walker in perhaps the most sobering and intelligent study of a criminal investigation yet written.

Both journalists, the authors are fair enough to admit that the most perfect Pearl White rescue bid would probably have come too late. But they are also independent enough to ask whether Fleet Street further reduced her chances.

Three of their points will suffice. The Hoseins made swift telephone contact with Alick McKay after the kidnap. But police were slow to be convinced it was a genuine abduction because the McKay family had already released details of the disappearance to the press. So this might have been a hoax call.

Later and most horrifyingly, the Hoseins could not telephone Alick McKay for nine crucial days because his line was jammed—mainly with press inquiries. They sent a letter from Mrs McKay during this period. But again, its impact on the police was blighted by premature press disclosure.

No, publicity probably didn't kill Mrs McKay. The impetuous incompetence of the Hoseins did that. Indirectly, this may have shortened her suffering. One shudders to imagine the transports of vindictive confusion into which more seasoned criminals might have been thrown by the inconsistency of society's reaction to their act.

JOHN EZARD

The outspoken and controversial broadcaster and author speaks to you

COLIN MORRIS

What the Papers Didn't Say

25p

EPWORTH PRESS

The year of the drought

ANTHONY McDERMOTT on writing in Egypt

EGYPT'S younger generation of writers has not yet found the independence and originality to throw off the influence of the distinguished older generation of writers (like Dr Taha Hussein and Tewfik al-Hakim). Dr Louis Awad, one of Egypt's foremost literary critics, summed up the situation in an article in "al-Ahram." "1970 was the year of the drought."

He listed the names of 30 of Egypt's leading writers and artists (including himself) and said, "what they have produced is marginal. An inability to express themselves has struck them." Others had withdrawn into seclusion or emigrated. The drought extended to work in the universities, cinema, theatre, and music.

He concluded, "we had become accustomed in the past to a year passing without anything significant appearing in the world of arts or literature, but this vacuum was not a drought, but only preparation for a new leap forward. But 1970 was bereft even of preparation." He asked, "is Egyptian culture passing through a real crisis?"

This gloomy judgment does not mean that Egyptian publishing has been dormant. During 1970 2,594 titles were published, in comparison with 1,819 in 1967 and 1,699 in 1968. Lebanon with 665 titles in 1969 comes a poor second in the Arab world. But both Egypt and Israel (2,038 titles in 1969 and a smaller population) fall behind Turkey's output which averaged 5,500 titles a year between 1967 and 1969.

A quarter of the books published in Egypt in 1970 came under the heading of social sciences. They covered topics as varied as international relations, Nasser's speeches, taxation, insurance, law, and criminology. More significant, however, and indicative of Egypt's present introspective mood, is the rise in the number of religious books published. In 1970 480 religious books, some 40 more than in the literary section and almost twice the number published in 1967, were produced.

Within the literary section well over half were plays, poetry, articles, stories, and novels of Arab origin, and a fifth was devoted to the translation of foreign works (mainly English, French, German, and Russian). Three hundred and eight titles were classed as history, geography, and travel. Eighty-two children's books were published.

The basic reading diet remains unchanged. The Koran, exegetical works on the Koran, biographies of the Prophet Mohammed and modern religious works — all are still best sellers. Similarly the better known works of classical Arabic literature have undiminished sales. The most striking departure is an unabashed quest for knowledge.

A colourful part-work series, "al-Maarifa" (knowledge), published originally in Italy as a children's encyclopedia has made a fortune for "al-Ahram," who bought the publishing rights, translated the material into Arabic and expanded the sections relevant to the Arab world, preserved the illustrations, and reorganised the order to suit the Arabic alphabet. A recent edition contained articles on ancient India, high tension electricity, the Turkish incursions into Europe, jet propulsion, light and colours, and Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

The sale of dictionaries has risen—not least expensive Lebanese dictionaries such as "al-Maurad" (English-Arabic), and "al-Manhal" (French-Arabic), costing about £4 each. The Ministry of Culture had seven dictionaries on its presses for production last month. These included the Larousse dictionary of the cinema and compilations by European Islamicists, and European works in Arabic translation.

Other constants among the numerous books sold from street kiosks: slim volumes on Nasser, portraying him as "the man," "one of us," through short anecdotes, interviews and quotations; books on health and bodily fitness; and semi-serious, semi-pornographic studies in sexology.

Dr Awad's complaint that loftier literature appears to have dried up may be justified, but it imposes standards which may not be relevant now. The recent publication of the memoires of the singer Abdel-Wahhab (a very rough European counterpart would be Maurice Chevalier), the popularity of Anis Mansour's "Haul al-alam fi 200 yaum" ("Round the World in 200 Days"), and books by Kamal al-Hallakh indicate that anecdote, short stories, travel, interviews, jokes, and quotations are preferred to protracted, more ordered works. It is the search for knowledge, amusement and light entertainment which predominates in popular Egyptian literary taste at present.

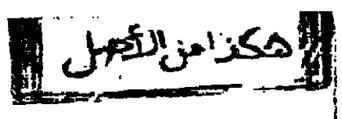
Constants

PEACE IN THE HOLY LAND, by John Bagot Glubb (Hodder and Stoughton, £3.15).

THE MIDDLE EAST: A HANDBOOK, edited by Michael Adams (Anthony Blond, £3.00).

FOR 25 years, Sir John Glubb commanded the Arab Legion in what has become Jordan. Since his abrupt dismissal in 1956, he has devoted his time to writing prolifically about his experiences and about Arab history. His latest book extends beyond the scope of its subtitle—"An Historical Analysis of the Palestine Problem"—to be more of a discursive history of the Jews from two millenia before Christ, through the world-wide dispersion, up to the present day's problems.

Michael Adams, the editor of the handbook The Middle East, makes clear in his introduction how aware he is that material on the fast-moving and turbulent Middle East can quickly become outdated. The book covers the Arab world east of Libya, and Israel, Turkey, and Iran. Mr Adams has assembled some forty contributors, many from the area itself, to give detailed studies of each country, as well as overall analysis of the area's political, economic, social, and cultural patterns. The breadth and detail of this excellent compilation will sustain it for many years against the Middle East's ephemeral changes. *A. McD.*



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Lyon
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Canadian brought in to run Cammell Laird in surprise shake-up

BY PETER RODGERS

A Canadian has been brought in to run the big Birkenhead shipbuilding group of Cammell Laird, in a surprise management shake-up announced yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry. He is Mr Graham Day, until recently assistant general solicitor at Canadian Pacific.

This is the second time in five weeks that the Government has gone abroad to find a man to run one of Britain's top shipbuilders. Early in July Mr Iver Hoppe, a Danish shipbuilding chief, was made managing director of Harland and Wolff of Belfast.

Until this week, Cammell Laird's top executive was Mr Norman Cave, but the DTI said yesterday that he had already left the company. His finance director, Mr W. Maddox, has also gone, and the company's chairman, Mr A. West has resigned at his own request because of ill health, a statement said. The new chairman is to be Sir David Barritt, who is also chairman of Davy Ashmore, the engineering company.

Mr Day, who took over yesterday as managing director and chief executive of Cammell Laird, was born and brought up in Canada where he has worked until now, although he explained yesterday that he had dual British and Canadian citizenship because his father had held on to his British passport after he emigrated in the 1920s.

Last year Mr Day was closely involved in the Cammell Laird rescue when Canadian Pacific renegotiated contracts for three container ships ordered from Cammell Laird as part of an operation in which some of the customers helped bail out the company.

This work took four months in Britain and brought Mr Day to the notice of Cammell Laird's shareholders, who are the Government and the Laird Group, each with 50 per cent.

No crisis

A spokesman for the Department of Trade and Industry said that the changes "do not mean that a financial crisis is imminent at the yards."

Mr Day said that he was not coming in as a new broom. "That's simply not on."

He said that he would be mainly interested in the financial side of the yard and would look at the financial controls and the commercial and economic management. It would take him three or four months to assess the situation, and he did not know the present position in the yard.

He said "I don't think there is a crisis as such, and my prime consolation is that there is another £3 millions due from the Laird Group." This is part of a package agreed at the time of the reconstruction. Mr Day added: "The physical capability is here. The question is whether it can be done economically."

Mr Day was initially contacted by Mr John Gardiner, managing director of the Laird Group, who he got to know during the negotiations last summer. The job was offered three weeks ago, Mr Day arrived in England on Monday night and took over at lunchtime on Wednesday. He is going back to Canada at the weekend to arrange to bring his family over to Britain.

Mr Day has been directly involved in buying ships from Japan, Holland and Britain and has personal experience of shipyards in all three countries. Cammell Laird employs 6,000 and has an order book of £45 millions.

Spey loss reaches £1.06M

By LINDSAY VINCENT

The Spey Investments experiment has so far cost the beneficiaries of Britain's biggest pension funds £1.06 millions—or around 15 per cent of the total funds invested in the unique group.

The deficit is disclosed in the accounts of Spey for the 18 months to December. There will be a further loss for 1971 but according to Mr Philip Ralph, ex-Hill Samuel and now a joint managing director of Spey "the worst is now over."

The accounts, which have taken over seven months to prepare, are a collector's item. They rank as one of the most complicated to ever find their way into the pension funds which own the group and certainly one of the more complicated to emerge from Cooper Brothers, the leading firm of accountants that audited the figures.

Instead of one set of accounts there are two—and none presents a consolidated position.

Whatever interpretation, the loss is £1.06 millions. It is made up of £99,177 at Spey Investments, regarded as the "dealing and services" end of the group, and £961,763 from the "operating" or "trading" companies. The deficit includes the sum of £666,000 for the "permanent diminution in value of investments," which is a somewhat unusual way of referring to capital losses.

The associate companies, those which came into the "trading" set of accounts, are said to be worth £6.19 millions. They have been valued by directors and without the assistance of outside advisors.

Sassaby, the latest EUR container vessel on the Dutch route

Production index at cautious peak

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The industrial production index rose to 127.0—the highest level ever recorded, by a matter of 0.2 per cent—in June, to complete a three-month run of much improved figures. However, Whitehall statisticians are reluctant to draw the apparently obvious conclusion that some growth has started again, and stick to the more cautious message that we have recovered from the drop in output caused in the first three months of the year by the Ford and other strikes.

They heavily underline the fact that the figures are provisional, and seem reluctant to believe one of their own statistics—the 4.8 per cent quarter-to-quarter growth in engineering production. This is the result largely of sharp upward revision to the April and May figures—the revised May engineering index, at 136, is some 4 per cent above trend. Past experience of what has always been a singularly vague series, which repends on somewhat erratic reports from companies, makes the official caution look sensible.

Nevertheless, if the figures are anything like accurate they do suggest more than a simple recovery from past strikes. The manufacturing index, at 128.8 for the quarter, is virtually the same as for the fourth quarter of 1970, but the improvement would be much greater but for a sharp drop of 7.5 per cent in the figure for metal manufacture.

This is mainly the result of stock adjustment problems and the Ford strike, coupled with the strike by blastfurnacemen in June. Both the steel and copper industries ended 1970 with swollen stocks, and efforts to reduce inventories were nullified by the motor strike. Production is therefore still depressed, and a recovery is not expected until next year.

£1¼M Doxford loss —loan talks denied

By PETER HILLMORE

The troubles facing the British shipbuilding industry were emphasised again yesterday by the news of Doxford and Sunderland Shipbuilding's £1,249,000 loss last year.

The loss compares with a profit a year earlier of £562,000, and last week the share price fell to its lowest level for 10 years. The company employs more than 7,000 workers and has three shipyards on the river Wear, as well as marine engineering works.

Doxford has an order book worth over £50 millions at the moment, but in common with other shipbuilders it is suffering from the effect of rising prices of materials and labour on fixed price contracts.

The Doxford chairman, Mr John Hugall, has denied reports that he was having loan talks with the Government because the firm could not guarantee its future. Mr Hugall also denied that the Wearside shipbuilding group Austin and Pickersgill was ready to mount a rescue operation.

In 1968, the Geedes Report sugested the creation of a gsinle shipbuilding entity on the Wear.

Last year the group announced an upturn in its shipbuilding business but it only managed to launch four ships, largely because of an 18-week strike by engineers.

The company has been in dispute with its engineering division, which has virtually closed the company's marine engine division which manufactures the Doxford-J.

Market soars on Unilever

Inspired with new confidence by the £16.6 millions jump in half time profits by Unilever the market surged ahead late yesterday, with the "FT" Index closing 9.6 to the good at 402.9.

The crisis in Northern Ireland, the continuing dollar problems and Bowater's trading slump were all pushed aside as widespread and persistent demand dried up available supplies of equities, and in the absence of selling, prices rose across a broad front.

Gilts failed to hold early gains of half a point that stemmed from some optimism about today's trade figures. Nevertheless, rises of ⅛ to ¼ were general at the close of a quiet session.

After a quiet start, leading industrials strengthened progressively, particularly around lunch-time, when the Unilever statement appeared, and gains of 6p to 10p were frequent at the close. Most engineerings made headway, though Swan Hunter, 3 lower at 34½, provided a dull spot on the chairman's warning about continued strikes.

Among firm electricals, Hoover "A" stood out with an 11p rise to 465 on the favourable half-yearly results. On the bid front, Bovril, 479, closed 3½ better and below the best, pending Rowntree's reaction to Cavenham's third offer.

The best feature in oils was Anglo Ecuadorian, 23 up at 88 on its oil discovery. Parent Burmah, 444½, rose 14 in sympathy.

Pound rises sharply but dollar is weak

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

The pound rose sharply on technical factors yesterday virtually to its ceiling, and traded most of the day at 2.4198, in spite of some Bank of England support for the dollar.

However, with dollars still scarce—though less so than on Tuesday—trading volume was moderate, and dealer were much calmer about the outlook. "The dollar is routinely weak" as one of them put it, shrugging off the fact that it is now trading at its official floor value in London, Paris, Milan and Brussels.

Yesterday was the first day on which it was possible to sell spot for Friday, and the market had been ready for strong speculative selling ahead of the weekend. In the event trade remained pretty quiet until New York opened. The Bank of England intervention, thought to have been on a moderate scale, was to meet this demand and subsequent buying from the Continent.

The floating currencies—the German mark, Dutch guilder and Canadian dollar—all rose against the US dollar, but fairly modestly.

Eurodollar rates eased slightly as demand became more modest.

The only official event of the day was a declaration by the Canadian Finance Minister that Canada's float will be continued "as long as the world currency crisis continues." Since nobody expected Canada to repeg her currency at this stage, the market noted this statement without emotion.

What Canada fears is not so much a devaluation of the US dollar, which Mr Benson said he regards as unlikely, as some fairly aggressive action to improve the US trade balance.

Most feared from the Canadian point of view is the Wilbur Mills proposal for export rebates and an import surcharge—similar to the British 1964 package. This would affect Canada particularly sharply, and the Canadian dollar might then be appropriately allowed to depreciate again against the US currency.

'A tragedy'

A further reaction to the Mills proposal—a subject of renewed interest since a news agency reported a "favourable" reaction by US Treasury officials—came from the Japanese Ambassador in Washington. Japan does a third of her trade with the US and the ambassador said bluntly that the Mills proposal, which would have the same effect on trade as a dollar devaluation, would be "a tragedy."

Some US action on trade rather than currencies can be expected in the next few weeks to meet Treasury Secretary Connally's promise of what he has described as "the export promotion bill 1971." Treasury officials in Washington are said to be evaluating more than 200 detailed proposals for help for the trade balance.

T. Tilling buys three wholesalers

Thomas Tilling has extended its interests in the fields of builders merchanting and electrical wholesaling by the purchase of three private companies for a total consideration of 570,000 ordinary shares and £607,919 cash.

The latest accounts of the three new subsidiaries shows an annual aggregate pre-tax profit of £189,000, and that their net asset value, including cash, short-term deposits and quoted securities of £150,000, was £536,000.

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York..	2.41⅞-2.42	2.41⅞-2.42
Montreal	2.45¼-2.45½	2.44⅞-2.45
Amstrdm	8.40¾-8.41¼	8.43¼-8.44⅛
Brussels.	120.02-120.12	120.00-120.10
C'hagen.	18.13¼-18.13¾	18.12⅝-18.13⅛
Frankf't	8.23½-8.24½	8.23¾-8.24¼
Lisbon..	68.80-68.90	68.80-68.90
Milan...	1,501-1,502	1,500½-1,501½
Oslo.....	17.16⅛-17.16⅝	17.15¼-17.15¾
Paris....	13.33½-13.34	13.33¼-13.33¾
Stckhlm.	12.48⅛-12.48⅝	12.48⅜-12.48⅞
Vienna	60.23-60.28	60.22-60.27
Zurich..	9.81¾-9.82¼	9.81½-9.82½

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.38-2.42. Investment dollar premium 22⅛ per cent (previous 21 per cent).

FORWARD RATES

New York 0.02c. premium to 0.01c. dis. Montreal 0.41c. to 0.31c. premium. Amsterdam 2⅝c. to 2⅛c. premium. Brussels 60c. to 50c. premium. Copenhagen ¼ premium to 1¼ ore dis. Frankfurt 1¾ to 1⅜ pfennigs. Milan 5 to 3 lire. Oslo 4¾ to 2¼ ore. Paris 7¼c. to 4¾c. Stockholm ½ to par ore. Vienna 30 to 5 groschen. Zurich 5⅞c. to 5⅜c. premium. Gold 42.95.

CITY COMMENT

UNILEVER

Honours divided

NTERIM RESULTS from Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch margarine to detergent giant, had he shares leaping 22p yesterday o a new high for the year of 42p. The figures were also argely responsible for the idespread advances in share rices generally which sent the T Index up 9.6 to 402.9.

Yet they cannot really be uch a staggering surprise. hey merely confirm that the roup has been able to maintain the first quarter recovery uring the second three months. f anything there has been a lowdown in growth, although fter the first quarter jump of 6 per cent in profits this was nly to be expected.

In the second quarter nilever's pre-tax profits have ontinued to rise, to £56.3 millions, some 16.1 per cent above e comparable £48.2 millions the same period of 1970. Still maintains a good growth trend, and also shows that the group has shrugged off costs problems and is managing to widen margins once more. Second quarter sales were up by only 8.6 per cent at £787 millions, against a first quarter rise of 12 per cent.

While it was the UK side that made the running in the first quarter, the Dutch end has taken up the challenge now, with NV's profits up 19.9 per cent in the second quarter, and Limited's only 11.1 per cent higher. So at the half-way stage honours are just about even with an average rise of just over 20 per cent at £98 millions.

Unilever attributes its continued growth in the main to extra contributions from detergents, foods, and toilet preparations in a number of countries. In detergents it looks as if the expensive battle with Procter and Gamble for leadership in the enzyme powder market is over, with each happy to consolidate its share rather than continue cut-throat marketing moves. Elsewhere price rises have presumably worked the trick with margins.

Doubling up the half-time figure, which is the only possible exercise outsiders can do with the complete lack of guidance from the board, suggests the full year's outcome could be as good as £196 millions pre-tax.

This is a considerable advance on last year's £156 millions, but it is the sort of growth which the historic price earnings ratio of 17.2 anticipates. The Dutch took a far calmer view of the figures, and in Amsterdam Unilever NV shares merely firmed.

SLATER WALKER

Big Jim asks for patience

MR JIM SLATER presented his defence of the slow down in the growth of Slater Walker Securities as long ago as April, with the release of the 1970 figures, so yesterday's results for the six months to end-June should have proved no great surprise.

Pre-tax profit is up from £6.03 millions to £6.68 millions and the net result, after tax and minorities, is up from £3.25 millions to £3.88 millions. Thus first-half earnings are up by 19.4 per cent, which—considering that 10 points of this came from the lower corporation tax charge, so that a similar tax ratio as last year would leave earnings a mere 9½ per cent better—is not the sort of growth supporters look for from Mr Slater.

Even the extra point on the interim dividend, making it 13 per cent, failed to pacify the market and the shares slumped 11p initially. Later they rallied to close only 6p down at 279p.

What investors really have to remember is that over the past year SWS has been switching out of high-yielding industrial interests into low yielding financial sectors like property and insurance. The latter justify lower yields by bigger long-term growth potential, but this very fact means that patience has to b· exercised by shareholders.

It is going to take the group a lon gtime to fill the earnings gap left by the £10.6 millions sale of Dolland and Aitchison and Ralli Australia last year, and the £8.2 millions hiving off of its part interest in Allied Polymers, the amalgamation of the old P. B. Cow, Greengate and Irwell, Frankenstein group interests.

Still, Mr Slater is fortunate in that he no longer has to worry about the day-to-day level of his firm's share price. He has the cash to pursure his acquisition and expansion policies.

This year has already seen SWS extend its insurance side from straight life assurance into general accident business, as well as expanding its life and broking sides with further acquisitions.

Property, too, is beginning to play a bigger part. In addition to financing joint property ventures, and acquiring stakes in quoted property firms, SWS is also building its own portfolio of investment and development property.

Mr Slater now sees the solid base in the three fields of banking, insurance, and property as the best platform for continuing increases in earnings and assets in the years ahead. The present 18½ price-earnings mutiple seems to strike a fair enough balance between the record and aura of SWS, and the patience that may have to be exercised by holders.

BOWATER

Predictions confirmed

THE BOWATER Paper Corporation's dismal first half profits—down £5 millions at £4,808,000—confirm the gloomy predictions made by the chairman, Mr J. Martin Ritchie, earlier this year.

However, Mr Ritchie holds out some hope for an improvement during the second half of the year. He said last night that steps taken to stimulate trade in both the United Kingdom and the United States should begin to benefit the company "in the next 12 months."

He added that the decline in profits in the second half would be far less than the 50 per cent of the first half.

The interim dividend has been held at 5 per cent, and Mr Ritchie hinted that the final would not be cut. "The time most companies pass their dividend, if they are going to, is at the interim stage," he commented.

In his interim report, Mr Ritchie says that the half-year results reflect the difficulties of the world economic climate, but more particularly, the problems of the paper industry, which has suffered a severe recession in all the areas in which Bowaters operates.

"This lower level of demand is demonstrated in the inadequate margins on sales which, at £132 millions, were 3 per cent below the corresponding sales total at June 30, 1970," he says.

He reports that during the first half of 1971 most sections of the group's UK packaging activities showed a significant improvement in earnings. But in North America the demand for newsprint was slightly down.

"In this position, and with the Canadian dollar still floating close to parity with the United States dollar, profits in North America, while again constituting the major part of our overall earnings, were £2.7 millions lower than during the first half of 1970."

He says that the expected improvement in the economy both in the UK and the US has been delayed beyond the period generally forecast earlier this year. "However, it would appear that steps have now been taken in both areas to stimulate trade, the benefit of which should be progressively felt by the corporation in the next 12 months," he says.

"I believe, therefore, that 1971 will prove to be a trough in the company's fortunes."

He adds that most of the newsprint companies in North America, including Bowater's, announced a price increase of $8 a ton effective from November 1.

Mr Ritchie started his "things-will-be-better-in-1972" theme in March this year when he announced that the group's profit had fallen £3.3 millions during 1970. He said then that 1971 was "full of uncertainties," but that 1972 would "show a strong recovery."

At the annual meeting in April, he told shareholders that the 1971 results would be "bleak," but again that 1972 would be better.

CROWN HOUSE
Glass Manufacturers
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers

1. Record profit before tax of £1,633,416 represents an increase of 20% over previous year (8% excluding purchase of National Electrical Supplies) and is after charging S.E.T. £624,000, and bad debts provision £111,000.

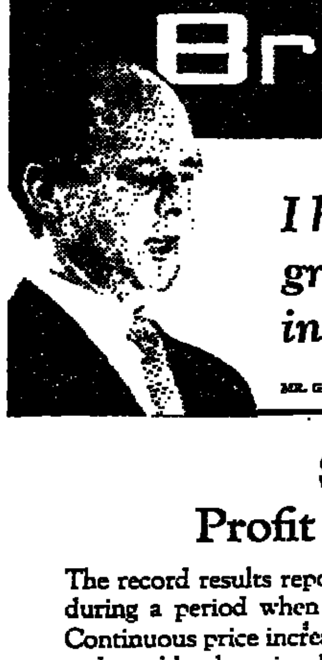
2. Ordinary dividend increased from 19% to 20%, dividend cover 1.9 (1.8).

3. Earnings per share up from 3.5p to 3.9p.

4. Return on capital employed up from 21.2% to 23.6%.

A copy of the Annual Report and Accounts including the full text of the Chairman's Statement can be obtained from the company's offices at 2 Lygon Place, London, SW1W 0JR (Telephone 01-730 3287).

Associated British Foods



I have a firm belief in the growth potential in the fields in which we operate.

MR. GARRY H. WESTON, CHAIRMAN.

Sales £585 million
Profit before tax £23·8 million

The record results reported by the group for the past year have been achieved during a period when inflation has exerted a constant pressure on margins. Continuous price increases are impossible to disguise from customers with daily and weekly shopping habits, and these constant reminders of inflation are a deterrent to spending, thus exerting a disproportionate effect on margins in the food industry.

Under these circumstances, and operating in highly competitive industries, profit growth can only be achieved by containing costs – rather than by higher pricing – by increased sales and better utilisation of assets.

This, I am pleased to report, is how Associated British Foods achieved its success this year.

Financial Highlights

	1971 £ million	1970 £ million	1969 £ million
Sales	585.2	524.4	503.0
Trading Surplus	41.5	38.3	35.9
Depreciation	12.5	11.4	11.2
Interest	5.2	5.1	4.5
Profit before Tax	23.8	21.8	20.2
Net Assets	155.1	146.3	140.1
Ordinary Shareholders' Funds	82.9	76.2	60.4
Earnings per Ordinary Share	3.49p	2.98p	2.85p
Ordinary Dividend	36%	34%	33%
Profit before Tax as a % of Net Assets	15.4%	14.9%	14.4%

WESTON CENTRE, 40 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON W1X 6BR

US firms turning to cheap sources abroad

By Ralph E. Winter

MANY UNITED STATES firms are increasingly buying parts and supplies overseas that are used in products assembled in the US.

An example is Caterpillar Tractor Co. which has been selling bulldozers overseas since 1910, and in 1921 started making them abroad for overseas sale. Last year, such sales accounted for 53 per cent of the firm's $2,130 millions volume.

But now Caterpillar is going to buy abroad as well. "We are trying to become international in buying as well as selling," says Walter Swardenski, director of purchasing. "We expect our plants, regardless of where they are located, to look on a worldwide basis for sources of supply." The ultimate step, which Caterpillar is studying, would be to build plants in countries where costs are lowest to supply product lines for the whole world—including the US.

Ford Motor assembles its Pinto using engines imported from Britain and Germany and steering mechanisms and manual transmissions from Britain. (Ford recently announced, however, that it will build facilities in Ohio to produce Pinto engines.) Eaton Corp. recently started buying big castings in France for some of its truck transmission cases, and Arctic Enterprises is using Japanese engines in its "Arctic Cat" snowmobiles.

Edward S. Reddig, chairman of White Consolidated Industries, says: "We would rather do more manufacturing in the US and keep the jobs here but as long as it is Government policy to encourage imports without quotas and without tariffs high enough to offset the lower wages abroad, we have to import if we are going to survive."

The increased use of imported parts is obviously less than cheering to officials in Washington, who are worried about the balance-of-payments deficit, and to labour leaders, who are weary of watching domestic job opportunities vanish as the work goes abroad. "The export of American jobs and displacement of US production is continuing . . . in an increasing variety of finished products and components," the AFL-CIO executive council said in a recent statement.

On the other hand, the trend is good news for many consumers and shareholders. By stressing international shopping, numerous companies are slowing the rise in their costs, thereby helping to hold down prices and curtailing inflation. By seeking better prices on purchases, companies are becoming increasingly competitive and sometimes can raise their profit margins.

International "sourcing," as world-wide shopping and manufacture often is called, is not new. US watches have had Swiss or Japanese movements for years, all major-brand sewing machines are produced abroad and many radio and TV sets are. What is new is the breadth and the depth of the effort. Of more than 40 manufacturers interviewed in recent weeks, all but a half-dozen report they are looking harder for overseas opportunities to buy or manufacture components for products to be sold in the US. Many say the change involves a whole new corporate philosophy.

"We have been acting like many traditional companies, exporting to subsidiaries overseas that handle some manufacture, assembly and distribution for those markets," says an executive at Addressograph Multigraph Corp. "Until now, we have done little importing." He adds, however, that they are adding the possibilities of building items in plants outside the US or buying from foreign suppliers to serve US customers. "In future manufacturing will be more a matter of professional management of resources worldwide than of operating individual national plants."

To a certain degree, the trend toward international "sourcing" is a result of the growth of multinational companies and foreign economies.

As might be expected, "sourcing" for import into the US makes management more complex. Purchasing men say it takes more buying skill to deal with overseas suppliers, and an elaborate intelligence system to stay abreast of worldwide market developments. Moreover, the longer supply lines require higher parts inventories, which must be added to shipping costs and tariffs when calculating costs.

Another complicating factor is inflation abroad. Purchasing men say prices are rising so rapidly in some European countries that cost advantages are narrowing sharply. And companies locating parts plants abroad to serve US markets also have to consider the possibility that Congress might enact strict quota limitations, thereby severing the supply line.

Still, it is generally agreed that lower costs abroad, mainly due to lower wage rates, frequently offset the drawbacks. North American Rockwell Corp., for instance, is building a $5 millions plant in Singapore to manufacture industrial chain. The plant will serve world markets, including the US, says Alonzo Kight, international vice-president.

"The Japanese have been eroding our position in this market to the point where it was a case of going overseas for some parts of the line or giving up the business," says Mr Kight. He adds: "Our studies indicate that we can produce cheaply enough to underprice the Japanese in their home market. Nothing would please me more than to sell industrial chain in Japan."

Singapore, with Korea, Taiwan, Mexico and several other developing countries, are under study by many US companies as possible sites for components plants, largely because an ample supply of low-cost labour is available. Dana Corp. is studying the possibility of making car parts in India, Korea or Ireland for shipment back to the US.

Previously, international companies say, the higher productivity of US labour usually working with superior equipment, frequently more than offset lower wages abroad. In some highly automated, large-volume industries, that is still true.

But in the past 10 years or so, experts say, the number of product areas in which US plants are competitive has dwindled. Part of the reason is that US wage increases have continued to outrun increases in productivity, and at the same time increasing mechanisation abroad has caused overseas productivity to rise sharply.

Advances in technology overseas contribute to component imports. For instance, Japanese manufacturers, partly because of technology developed in motorcycle manufacture, "can give us what we want in a snowmobile engine," says Roger Skime, design engineer for the Arctic Cats. "Domestic manufacturers don't make the type of engine we want."

Pessimists worry that other industrial goods may follow the pattern set by radio, television and other consumer electronics. They say that US producers began by importing parts, then were forced by competition to import some complete units.

Last year, overseas plants made 91 per cent of the radios sold in the US, 51 per cent of the black-and-white TV sets and almost 18 per cent of the colour sets, along with components for many units assembled in the US.—AP-Dow Jones.

McDonald drops BSA bid plan

Dr Daniel McDonald has dropped his plan to bid for control of Birmingham Small Arms, the ailing motorcycle and engineering group. The future of BSA now depends wholly upon the board's success in raising the "substantial funds" necessary for the company to remain in its present form.

Dr McDonald, the multi-millionaire who founded BSR, did not give any detailed reasons for his decision: it was reached, however, after considering the company's position "with the full cooperation of the board."

The offer was to have been 55p cash for between 50 and 60 per cent of BSA's equity, but these terms were fixed before release of the alarming Cooper Brothers' report on the company's position.

BSA last night declined to comment on the withdrawal of Dr McDonald. Asked when a statement would be made regarding the board's attempts to secure substantial sums of new capital, a director, Mr L. J. E. Beeson, said: "We don't think you should press us. We have a lot of matters to think about."

The market's initial response to McDonald's announcement was to mark the shares down from 25p to a quote of 15p-20p.

Mr Beaumont Dark, who issued Dr McDonald's withdrawal statement through Kleinwort, flew in from the US with Dr McDonald yesterday morning. Dr McDonald continued immediately to Switzerland.

Explaining why they cut short their US trip he said: "We learnt what we needed to learn in the time." He stressed that the decision to withdraw had been taken on "the sum total of our deliberations and after a tremendous number of conversations."

It is understood that Dr McDonald was prepared to jump in up to £5 millions and the decision to pull out was taken when it was considered BSA would need more.

Mr John Hatch, a director of BSA, said last night that the board has "various plans" for dealing with just this contingency. He added: "Until we have had a board meeting to discuss the situation I can't really enlarge on them." The board meeting is expected to take place "within the next few days."

Asked what state BSA was in financially, he said liabilities were not so large in relation to the size of the business still trading profitably and the liquid assets. He said there were still a number of options open to BSA

Laser to seek out pollution

A mobile laser costing nearly £20,000 (above) is to be used to measure pollution from factory chimneys. The system acts like a radar but uses a powerful beam of light waves instead of radio waves. It was developed by Laser Associates and has just been delivered to the Central Electricity Research Laboratories at Leatherhead.

The laboratory will use it for research into the dispersion of vapour from chimneys and for remotely measuring the amount of water in the atmosphere and over water surfaces.

The system, mounted on a lorry, sends out a laser beam and collects the light scattered back from the vapour and vapour and smoke in the atmosphere and above chimneys. The strength of the signal which comes back show the amount of pollution.

Coffee talks all set for usual crisis

By our Financial Staff

A display of brinkmanship and a last-minute compromise to save the International Coffee Organisation from collapse are expected again at this year's annual meeting of the International Coffee Council. This is the usual course of events at the meeting though this year the crisis may be less dramatic than usual.

Unlike last year, when at times it seemed nothing could resolve the deadlock between producers and consumers and between producers themselves, this year's meeting has got off to a quieter start. The executive board is now in session and the full council will get down to two weeks of serious discussion next Monday.

By the end of the deliberations, export quotas for the next coffee year, starting October 1, and the setting of the complicated price mechanism for controlling increases or reductions in the total should have been worked out. Perhaps not to everyone's satisfaction, but, with 62 nations taking part, that might be asking too much.

Every year at this meeting, the attitude of Brazil is crucial. The world's largest producer of coffee, she was allotted an export quota at the start of the last coffee year of 20,113,590 60-kilo bags, compared with just over six millions for her nearest rival—Colombia. Any agreement would be unworkable without Brazil's cooperation and, to get her own way, this year's conference could see further displays of brinkmanship.

There seems to be more agreement this year between producers and consumers over the total volume of export quotas. There is a view, apparently shared by Brazil, that an initial quota of around 42 million bags would be suitable. Last year's quota was set at 54 millions. Then consumers would have settled for 53 millions. This year they agree with most producers that prices are too low and that a small quota would be in the best interests of stable world trading.

Producers of the high quality Robusta coffee, however, have indicated that they would like to see an increase in their allocations, if not in the total. They feel that they have sometimes got a raw deal in the past. Last year their total allocation was 13,132,792 bags, compared with a total of 40,867,208 allotted to Arabica producers.

It is this conflict between producers that might cause some problems during the next few weeks, especially if Robusta producers seek an increase at the expense of Arabica—the best quality coffee—producers.

Uganda and Angola (the Robusta producers are African States) have already said they want their quotas increased as they have less important products such as Nigeria and Sierra Leone. On the Arabica side, India and Kenya both want increases. Observers in London, however, do not believe that there is sufficient common ground between these countries to present Brazil with a united front. It seems unlikely that there will be any threats to withdraw, like Tanzania's last year, but during the past year, prices have dropped and they would drop even more dramatically if the ICO broke up. No producer wants to see that happen.

Once the export quotas are settled, the next major problem will be in the working out of a new ICO price mechanism. The three grades of Arabica and the one Robusta grade have separate floor and ceiling prices. Any movement above or below these levels can trigger off selective adjustment in the quota.

Robustas have held between these levels during the coffee year, while other coffees have dropped below the floor price, upsetting traditional differentials. A means will have to be found of restoring them, without changing the Robusta price range and without altering the relative positions of the coffees—Colombian mild Arabicas at the top and Robustas at the bottom.

The successful working of the ICO will depend on a happy solution to this problem—or a technical headache for delegates.

New ICL director

International Computers has appointed a director to be responsible for all UK Government and public sector operations of the company.

He is Mr Peter Hall who will be in charge of sales to Government departments, nationalised industries, universities, national research establishments, and local government. An important part of his work will be the negotiation of development contract proposals with the Government and also ICL's relations with the Government.

ICL said yesterday that these activities had been brought together in a single organisation to "exploit the opportunities created by the Government's recent confirmation of its commitment to the need for a viable independent British-owned computer industry."

Rising financial power

Building societies could have the biggest concentration of financial power in Britain in three years, researchers said yesterday.

They are now close to becoming the largest single type of financial institution in the UK, the Bristol and West Building Society's research staff said in the quarterly bulletin "Factual Background."

In three years, the societies' assets could exceed life company assets.

Their total assets in mid-1971 were £11,717 millions—compared with £10,859 millions at the end of 1970.

Only six years ago the societies' assets were little more than half the amount invested in National Savings, but now they have shot ahead of the National Savings total of £8,592 millions at the end of 1970.

The London clearing banks, too, have been overtaken, and by the end of this year the societies were expected to have greater assets than the combined net deposits of the London, Scottish and Northern Ireland banks.

Curbs sought on offshore funds

The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) yesterday announced the establishment of an inter-agency task force to study the possibility of regulating offshore funds which invest in United States securities but sell their shares only to non-US citizens.

The task force, which already has held several meetings, includes high-level staff members from the SEC, the State and Treasury Departments and the Federal Reserve Board. The SEC recommended the formation of the study unit last March in its institutional investor study.

The task force will consider the appropriate tax treatment of the funds, which are generally located in countries that have lenient tax laws, and investors in the fund; the regulatory problems they present; and methods for gathering additional data that might lead to further action.

In its institution investor study, the SEC said the unregulated funds raised "substantial questions" of investor protection. The study suggested that the funds be required to register with the SEC, which would require them to comply with certain stock-offering standards.

This would make the funds more attractive to investors, the study said, by increasing shareholder confidence in the funds while allowing them to retain many of their current advantages.—AP-Dow Jones.

British Match

Results

Group results were dominated by a swing of £957,000 from profit to loss in the building products division of Eddy Match of Canada, where Kootenay Forest Products was hit by depressed lumber and plywood prices and Grant Industries had another disappointing year. Grant has now been closed down.

Match and chipboard profits were maintained and printing and packaging results improved by £450,000. A fall of £272,000 in the contribution from wood chipboard and fans arose from inventory problems in the fan division of Airscrew-Weyroc, which led to a heavy write-off at the year-end.

Summary of Results	Year to 31st March 1971 £000	Year to 31st March 1970 £000
Profit before Tax	5,400	6,516
Profit after Tax	3,393	3,638
Attributable to Parent Company	2,956	3,125
Exceptional Items	354	—
Available Profit	2,602	3,125
Ordinary Dividend	(9½%) 1,771	(9⅓%) 1,740

An exceptional charge of £650,000 arises from the closing down of Grant Industries, the Wallsend factory of Airscrew-Weyroc and other unprofitable activities. An exceptional credit of £296,000 results from the decrease in the rate of corporation tax. The net effect was to reduce the profit available for appropriation by £354,000 to £2,602,000.

The Match Industry

Group sales of matches increased in volume by over 3%; overseas subsidiaries accounted for nearly 80% of the total. U.K. consumption again showed a slight decline but most of the overseas subsidiaries achieved higher sales, especially Lion Match of South Africa. In Brazil sales were higher but profits were affected by price control; an improvement is expected in the current year.

Other Activities

U.K. consumption of wood chipboard increased by 16% to 432,000 tons. Imports continued to account for 55% of the total. Airscrew-Weyroc's chipboard sales increased by 39% to 139,000 tons; operating profit was maintained, despite considerable pressure on margins from low priced imports. The new plant in New Brunswick, Canada, was completed by the end of April and first shipments of board should commence in September.

The closure of Grant Industries has brought great benefits to Eddy Match of Canada in improved liquidity and reduced burden on management. Kootenay Forest Products incurred heavy losses throughout the year as a result of depressed prices but since then the volume of plywood sales has increased considerably and prices have shown some recovery. If this trend continues, Kootenay is expected to show a profit for the current year.

Principal Activities	Turnover 1971 £000	%	1970 £000	%	Trading Profit before Interest 1971 £000	%	1970 £000	%
Match industry	37,343	49.6	34,519	49.3	4,835	82.1	4,847	72.3
Wood chipboard & fans	9,230	12.3	7,151	10.2	671	11.4	943	14.1
Building products	10,651	14.1	11,378	16.3	—660	—11.2	297	4.4
Printing & packaging	8,720	11.6	8,308	11.9	625	10.6	175	2.6
Miscellaneous*	9,358	12.4	8,625	12.3	421	7.1	444	6.6
	£75,302	100%	£69,981	100%	£5,892	100%	£6,706	100%

* including: Vending Machines • Steel Furniture • Marine and Military Pyrotechnics, Fireworks and Smoke Pesticides • Ticket Issuing Machines Steel Wool and Hardware Products • Boat Fittings • Plastic Mouldings

UNITED KINGDOM • AFRICA • AUSTRALIA • BRAZIL • CANADA • NEW ZEALAND

Report and Accounts may be obtained from British Match Corporation Ltd., Fairfield Road, Bow, London E3 2QP

ITT must still testify

A US Federal judge has ordered the Government and International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (ITT) to answer questions about the merger of ITT and Hartford Fire Insurance in spite of a pledge by the United States to drop its suit against the move.

ITT lawyers appeared before Judge M. Joseph Blumenfeld to ask approval of the merger, based on an agreement reached between ITT and the Justice Department in July.

The judge ordered briefs from ITT and the Justice Department to discuss what effect the merger would have on the economy, whether the agreement with the Government was sound and why ITT had pressed for the merger over Federal opposition.

Amoco and Total in North Sea dispute

A legal battle between two oil companies over their search for natural gas in the North Sea came before the High Court yesterday.

Amoco (UK) Exploration Co. claimed it had a binding agreement with Total Oil Marine for the exchange of information about exploratory wells drilled by the two companies.

Amoco had passed on the information from its side but Total had declined to fulfil their part of the bargain, Mr Sydney Templeman, QC, for Amoco, told vacation judge Mr Justice Griffiths.

Total had agree to give the information after August 20 but it would then be valueless, said counsel.

"Twelve noon on that day is the deadline set by the Ministry of Science and Technology for the acceptance of tenders for licences to drill."

The judge granted Amoco permission to apply to the High Court early next week for an order requiring Total to give the information.

Total, which was not represented yesterday, will be given notice of the hearing next week. Amoco has issued a writ against Total claiming damages for breach of agreement and a declaration that they should carry out their obligations under the agreement.

£11M brewery

An £11-million brewery capable of producing 55,000 barrels of beer a week is to be built at Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, by Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, as part of a complex which will become one of the biggest and most fully automated breweries in Europe.

Malaya Gen to acquire Yule Catto

Malaya General, one of smaller Malaysian plantati groups is to acquire Yule Ca which acts as London age for a number of enterprises the Far East, but whose pro are mainly provided by industrial subsidiaries and portfolio of investments.

Yule Catto which owns per cent stake in the equ of Morgan Grenfell is controll by members of the family of t late Lord Catto. It has acted managing agents and secretari of Malaya General since 19 and now owns just over 25 p cent of its capital.

Consideration for the acqui tion will be the issue by Mala General of 6,320,000 ordina 10p shares and the cancellation of the 2,293,131 ordinary shar of Malaya General held by Yu Catto.

The London Stock Exchan and the stock exchange Malaysia and Singapore has been asked to suspend dealing in the shares of Malaya Gener pending the publication of th details of the enlarged group

Growth by AB Foods

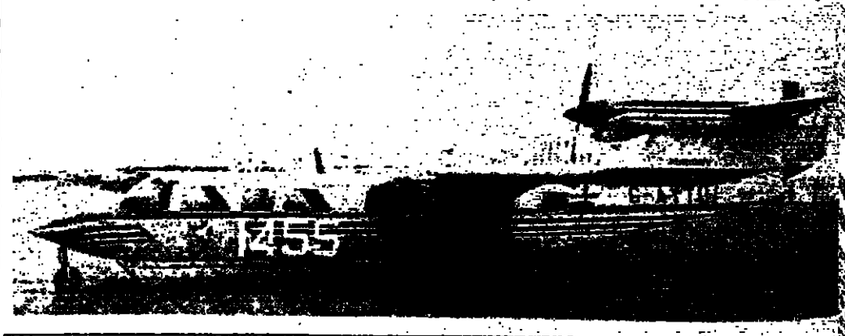
Another year of growth for Associated British Foods, which includes Fine Fare supermarkets and Allied Bakeries, was forecast yesterday by its chairman Mr Garry Weston.

Last year the group increased profits by £2 millions to £23,800,000. Mr Weston told shareholders in his annual report that he was budgeting for further growth in sales and earnings.

Publishers 'well ahead'

Mr Peter Dew, chairman of Morgan-Grampian, the specialist magazine and newspaper publishing group, told shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting that the results for the first four months were "well ahead" of the same period last year.

Mr Morgan also told the meeting that he was sure that the improvement would continue.



Company news briefs

Mr John Woolnough has joined the board of Datasolve International, subsidiary of Rothschild Investment Trust, as sales and marketing director.

Mr L. E. Govier has joined the board of Lloyds Retailers as managing director. Mr C. V. Ulyatt has been appointed financial director. Mr W. D. Morley and Mr S. H. M. Fraser have resigned from the board.

Final results

Rungajuan Tea: Trading loss for 1970, £12,991 (£4,924) after depreciation and bank interest.

Caird (Dundee): No dividend (same). Group loss £102,998 (loss £83,491) after depreciation £50,332 (£51,528).

John Edward Crowther (Holdings): Dividend 3 pc (nil). Group net profit £39,571 (loss £86,224) after tax of £2,800 (nil).

John Daly: 40 pc (33 pc). Pre-tax profit, £73,855 (£55,362).

Dickwella (Holdings): No dividend (3 pc). Pre-tax loss, £387 (profit, £5,084).

Interim results

Telephone and General Trust: Pre-tax revenue for half year to June 30, £418,000 (£412,000).

Temple Bar Investment Trust: Pre-tax revenue for half year to June 30, £187,000 (£184,000).

America Trust: 4p per share (same). Pre-tax revenue £792,343 (£577,874).

Trislander approved for US

The Britten-Norman Trislander, the three-engined "stretched" version of the highly successful Islander air taxi, has been approved by the US Federal Aviation Administration for full commercial operation in the United States.

The aircraft, built at Bembridge, Isle of Wight, has already attracted more than 25 firm orders and options.

Members of the Edale Mountain Rescue Team using British Ropes' Viking nylon climbing ropes, carry out a practice stretcher exercise on a rock face at Curbar Edge, Derbyshire

Hoover records best first half for three years

Hoover, Britain's biggest makers of vacuum cleaners which is also strong in the washing machine sector, continues to do well.

The results for the first half are, in fact, the best for three years. A one-fifth increase to £37.3 millions in sales has produced a 22 per cent leap to £4.8 millions in the pre-tax profit.

The board reported yesterday that sales in both home and overseas markets increased over the corresponding period, adding that the rise in the contribution to group profits by overseas companies had been "significant."

As pre-tax margins improved a shade at 12.9 per cent, Hoover appears to have had some success in tackling the costs problem and its chances of beating the £8.6 millions profit achieved in the whole of 1970 must now be rated as good.

The lifting of hire purchase control and the reduction in purchase tax ought to have a favourable impact on sales in the second half. Meantime, the interim dividend is being maintained at 15 per cent.

Following the results, the "A" shares put on 3p to close at 456p.

Treble surprise by Westward

A larger payment by Westward Television was expected but the trebled dividend for 1970-71 is a surprise. A final of 20 per cent goes against a forecast of 10 per cent making a 30 per cent total, against 10 per cent. In addition, there is to be a scrip issue of two "C" non-voting ordinary shares for every three "A" and "B" and "C" non-voting ordinary held.

The board had hoped to make a cash distribution out of part of the profit arising from the sale of Keith Prowse, but it was found that this could not be done witout attracting income tax and surtax.

The chairman, Mr Peter Cadbury, says that the current year has got off to a good start. In fact, revenue for the first three months was about 14 per cent up on the corresponding period.

Forecast of cut in Ashbourne payout

With its announcement of very disappointing first half figures, the board of Ashbourne Investments forecasts a cut from 5 per cent to 3 per cent in the dividend for 1970-1.

Pre-tax profit slumped from £114,000 to £54,000 in the six months to October 31, and while the directors look for some recovery in the second half, they predict a drop from £187,000 to £150,000 in the profit for the whole of 1970-1.

The directors expect the profit for 1971-2 to justify restoration of the former 5 per cent dividend.

Royal Worcester margins squeezed

Margins of Royal Worcester, the manufacturers of fine china and porcelain, have obviously been under pressure. A 15½ per cent increase to £6.5 millions in sales was rewarded with the little changed pre-tax profit of £445,000 in the six months to June 30, against £446,000. The interim dividend is being held at 5 per cent.

The chairman is confident that the company will be able to take advantage of any upsurge in the economy following the reflationary measures taken by the Government. Provided present trends continue he anticipates that the pre-tax profit for 1971 will be higher than the £860,000 made in the previous year.

H. Tenens tops profit forecast

Howard Tenens Services, the Wiltshire-based motor spares warehousemen and distributor, has topped the profit forecast made at the time of its successful bid for Willenhall Motor Radiator.

Pre-tax profit for the year to March 31 come out at £762,000, compared with £853,000 in the previous year and the forecast of not less than £750,000.

A 2½ points increase to 27½ per cent in the dividend for 1970-71 has already been announced.

Howard Tenens has forecast that the combined pre-tax profits of the merged companies should be "in the order of" £1 million in 1971-72.

Siemssen Hunter buys Tabard Press

Siemssen Hunter has acquired a controlling interest in the Tabard Press for an unstated cash price. Tabard Press are publishers promoting and encouraging the study and knowledge of the art and science of heraldry, armoury, chivalry, precedence, genealogy, family history and kindred subjects.

Commenting on the deal yesterday, Mr. Rodneyl Harnett, a director of Siemssen Hunter, said that the group intended to develop "this unique company" and anticipated a large export potential for new publications.

Benjamin Priest pays 4 pc more

Benjamin Priest and Sons (Holdings), the manufacturer of pressings, fasteners and sheet steel stockists, is paying four points more from higher profits. With a final of 15 per cent, the total dividend is being raised from 15.9 per cent to 20 per cent and there will also be a one-for-10 scrip issue.

Group profit shot up from £371,921 to £496,580 in 1970-1 before a tax charge of £182,183 struck after crediting adjustments of £15,295 for previous years.

Wagon repairs raises total

Wagon Repairs, which raised its interim dividend from the equivalent of 12 per cent to 16 per cent, is now paying a 24 per cent final making a total of 40 per cent for 1970-71, against 36 per cent.

Pre-tax profit increased from £1,753,446 to £1,953,337 after interest of £85,752 (£31,616). A £796,000 (£793,985) tax charge leaves a net profit of £1,147,337, compared with £959,461.

Ofrex Group lifts interim 1 point

The Ofrex Group, the fast expanding distributor of office supplies, is lifting its interim dividend by one point to 7½ per cent. An increase from £5,797,000 to £6,615,000 in sales produced a rise from £748,000 to £863,000 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to June 30.

Thus the growth anticipated by the chairman in his annual statement has been achieved. While it is too early to comment on the second half, the board expects progress to continue.

It is anticipated that the loss in 1970 of Ellams Duplicator, which became a subsidiary in June, amounted to £120,000, although some overseas companies have not finalised their results. It is thought, however, that the action taken and future plans will result in Ellams making a satisfactory contribution to group profits.

CLOSING PRICES

Account : August 20
Settlement : September 1

LONDON

BRITISH FUNDS

CORPS & BOARDS

FOREIGN

DOMINION & COLONIAL

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

BANKS & HP

BREWERIES

CHEMICALS & PLASTICS

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CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

Buckinghamshire Education Committee

HIGH WYCOMBE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ART

Queen Alexandra Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.

Principal: D. S. EVERETT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.Com.

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the following post (open to candidates as soon as possible after September 1, 1971):

LECTURER II IN SOCIAL WORK

two-year full-time course leading to the Certificate in Social Work.

Candidates should hold an appropriate university degree and/or professional qualification in Social Work. Salary Scale: £1,947 to £2,397 per annum (under review). Removal allowance of up to £115 may be paid.

Application form and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

City of Salford Education Committee

THE ST ALBERT R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL

Required for September a qualified Assistant Teacher for Science or Geography. Applications (names of applicants from Director of Education, Education Offices, Bexley Square, Salford M3 5DB. Completed forms to be returned to the Headmaster, The St. Albert R.C. Secondary School, Barton Road, Worsley, Salford M28 4FX.

County Borough of Stockport

STOCKPORT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Required for January 1, 1972, or earlier if possible LECTURER GRADE I OR II IN DATA PROCESSING for Mechanical Engineering Department. Applicants will be required to teach time Mathematics on full-time courses would be an advantage. Candidates should possess a degree or equivalent qualification and have appropriate practical and industrial experience.

Scale of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, 1968 (under review): Lecturer II £1,947 to £2,397 p.a.; Lecturer I £1,950 to £2,075 p.a. plus additions for recognised qualifications. Agreed conditions of service.

Forms of application and further particulars from the Principal, Stockport College of Technology, Wellington Road South, Stockport SK1 3UQ, quoting reference S/71. Applications to be returned by September 3, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee

Divisional Executive No. 24

A few vacancies exist for qualified Teachers of Infants and Juniors. Temporary or permanent appointments considered, also appointments for one term. Applications immediately available from Divisional Education Office, Jowett's Walk, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Lancashire Education Committee

Division No 11

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT CAREERS OFFICER

Applications are invited for appointment as District Careers Officer for the area of Division 11 (Ormskirk, Skelmersdale and part of West Lancashire Rural District).

Applicant should hold an appropriate qualification such as a Degree, a Diploma of the Youth Employment Service Training Board, Diploma in Social Science or a Teaching Certificate. They should also be experienced in the work of the Youth Employment Service.

The salary for the post is on the Administrative and Professional Scale 4 —£1,776 to £2,025 a year (under review).

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the Divisional Education Officer, Greeby Buildings, Derby Street, Ormskirk, to whom the form should be returned not later than Monday, September 6, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee

DIVISION 22

Eccles Swinton and Pendlebury

SWINTON & PENDLEBURY MOORSIDE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL

Qualified Assistant Teacher for FRENCH, required for September, 1971.

Application forms should be returned as soon as possible to the undersigned.

J. VARLEY ESQ., M.A. Divisional Education Officer.

Town Hall, Swinton, Manchester.

Lancashire Education Committee

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CROSBY, LITHERLAND, FORMBY AND PARTS OF WEST LANCS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of DISTRICT CAREERS OFFICER for the area of Division 12 and the Excepted District of Crosby, with main office in Waterloo, Crosby.

Applicants should hold an appropriate qualification, e.g. a Degree, a Diploma of the Youth Employment Service Training Board, a Diploma in Social Science or Vocational Guidance a Teaching Certificate. They should also be experienced in the work of the Youth Employment Service. Salary Scale: A.P.T. IV-£1,776 to £2,025 per annum (under review).

The post is superannuable and subject to a satisfactory medical report. National Joint Council conditions of service.

Further details will be forwarded with application forms, available from the undersigned, which should be returned by not later than September 6 1971.

V. G. KILBORN, B.A., Divisional Education Officer.

Education Office, Sefton Street, Litherland, Liverpool L21 7LD.

Manchester Education Committee

ST PIUS X GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL

Denison Road, Victoria Park, Manchester 14.

Required from September, 1971, for one term Temporary Teacher of ENGLISH.

Application forms to be obtained from the Education Officers, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, to be returned to the Chairman of Governors, c/o the School, as soon as possible.

Manchester Education Committee

ST PIUS X GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL

Denison Road, Victoria Park, Manchester 14.

Temporary Teacher full or part-time to take up appointment from September 1 until return of member of staff from illness. Many subjects. Application forms from the Chief Education Officer (S2 S), Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, to be returned to the Chairman of the Governors, c/o the School, as soon as possible.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Chief Education Officer

£4,524–£5,004

Halifax is a thriving industrial town with a large variety of trades and industries. Evidence of this can be seen in the gradual redevelopment of the town centre. The Halifax area will be a metropolitan district council under the Government's White Paper on Re-organisation and will, if the proposals are implemented, have full educational functions, within a district of 194,000 population.

Candidates should be properly qualified and have extensive high-level administrative experience with a local education authority and preferably have had actual teaching service. Housing accommodation can be provided. Casual car user allowance paid, and removal expenses up to a maximum of £50, further details obtainable from:

The Chief Executive Officer, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Halifax, by whom applications must be received by 27th August, 1971.

Halifax

Chadderton Urban District Council

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the post of Engineering Assistant, Grade AP 5 4 (£1,515-£2,025). Commencing point subject to qualifications and experience. A graduate or partly qualified Civil Municipal Engineer having a good general municipal or allied experience is required. A wide variety of work is in progress.

Housing or mortgage facilities may be available. A car allowance of £112 per annum is payable.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and naming two referees, to be received by the Engineer and Surveyor within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

P. W. MUSTHER, Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Chadderton, Lancs.

City of Salford Health Department

Applications are invited for the post of ALMONER/ASSISTANT to the Child Health Service. The work will consist chiefly in testing the hearing of school children at the successful candidate has had no previous experience in audiometry, training will be provided. The present salary scale is £912-£979. A National award is pending.

Application forms and further information available from the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Crescent House, P.O. Box No. 52, Crescent, Salford M5 4PH. Applications must be received not later than September 10, 1971.

London Borough of Islington

Social Services Department

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

P.O.2 £2,895 to £3,294 plus approx. 3 per cent salary award.

Applications are invited for the position of Development Officer in the Central Services Division. The successful candidate will be professionally qualified in one or more of the branches of the social services, will have had several years' experience in a relevant senior position and should preferably have had experience in a residential setting.

Duties will include leading a group of professional advisers in residential, day, and domiciliary care and developing these services.

Informal discussion may be arranged by telephone to DEREK RAND at 01-272 8331. Further details and application forms from 345 Holloway Road, London N7 ORS (telephone 01-607 7331, ext. 27). Closing date August 20, 1971.

Chadderton Urban District Council

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the post of DEPUTY CLERK TO THE JUSTICES Grade 'O' £2,100, to £2,634 (bar £2,454).

The appointment is for Langbaurgh East, Langbaurgh West, Allertonshire, Gilling East and Richmond and Gilling West Petty Sessional Divisions. The main office will be at Northallerton.

Applicants should have detailed knowledge of magisterial law, have experience in the Justices' Clerk's Office and should be able to take Courts.

The scheme of conditions of service of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Justices' Clerks Assistants will apply to the appointment which will be superannuable, subject to a satisfactory medical examination.

Application forms are obtainable from the Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, County Hall, Northallerton, to whom they should be returned by August 31, 1971.

ROBERT A. WOTHERSPOON
Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee.

City of Salford CITY TREASURY

Applications are invited from young men who have at least five passes in G.C.E. examinations, for appointments in the City Treasury. Those who are awaiting the results of the recent examinations may also apply now.

The promotion prospects, for those who are prepared to learn, are extremely good. Facilities such as day release and financial assistance towards tuition fees are available for officers entering on approved courses of study.

The commencing salary at 16 years of age is £549, this rises to a maximum of £1,572 per annum. An increase of approximately 10 per cent on these salaries has been agreed — details not yet available. Those who successfully complete stages of a professional accountancy examination before reaching that maximum receive significant increases over the basic scale.

Apply to the City Treasurer, Town Hall, Salford M60 9HL, as soon as possible, stating age and particulars of education and examination successes.

North Riding of Yorkshire

MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

Applications are invited for the post of CLERK TO THE JUSTICES Grade 'O' £2,100, to £2,634 (bar £2,454).

The appointment is for Langbaurgh East, Langbaurgh West, Allertonshire, Gilling East and Richmond and Gilling West Petty Sessional Divisions. The main office will be at Northallerton.

Applicants should have detailed knowledge of magisterial law, have experience in the Justices' Clerk's Office and should be able to take Courts.

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Application forms are obtainable from the Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee, County Hall, Northallerton, to whom they should be returned by August 31, 1971.

ROBERT A. WOTHERSPOON
Clerk to the Magistrates' Courts Committee.

North Riding County Council

School Health Service

APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICERS

Applications are invited for whole-time posts in Whitby and Richmond, two picturesque and pleasant places in which to live. Posts permanent and superannuable and provide career prospects on senior grade after suitable experience. Whitley Council salary scales.

Further particulars from the Principal School Medical Officer, County Hall, Northallerton.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Edinburgh

RESEARCH FELLOW (PHYSICIST/PROGRAMMER)

to join a team consisting of physicians, physiologists and a physicist in the modern, well-equipped University Department of Medicine, situated in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, to work on the development of a computer based system for analysis of analogue and digital data derived on line from patients suffering from the common killing diseases of the heart and lungs. Previous experience with small laboratory computers and instrumentation would be an advantage, but experience in the biomedical field is not essential.

Applicants should have a First or Second Class Honours Degree (or equivalent) in Physics, Computer Science, Engineering or related subjects. Salary is in the range £1,206-£2,454 per annum, with initial placement according to qualifications and experience, with membership of F.S.S.U. Application by letter (6 copies) giving the names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary to the University, Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh EH8 9YL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The closing date for application is September 6, 1971. Please quote Reference 5028.

University of Leicester

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER required to assist with the design, development and servicing of research equipment. Knowledge of modern electronic circuitry essential. Experience of scientific equipment would be an advantage. Salary according to qualifications and experience within the scale £1,002 to £2,445 p.a. with F.S.S.U. benefits. Apply, naming two referees, to the Head of Department.

University of Liverpool

DEPARTMENT OF INORGANIC, PHYSICAL, AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for an S.R.C.-financed Post-doctoral Research Assistantship. The appointee will work under the direction of Dr T. B. Grimley on the theory of the surface bond in chemisorption.

The appointment will be made for one year in the first instance, renewable for a further year.

Salary £1,491 x £138 per annum, plus F.S.S.U. membership.

Applications, accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX. Please quote RU/7611/G.

University of Liverpool

Institute of Extension Studies (Social Studies Division).

ACTION-RESEARCHER IN ADULT EDUCATION FOR WORKING-CLASS URBAN NEIGHBOURHOODS

Applications are invited for a post which provides an unusual opportunity to experiment with imaginative and evaluate forms of adult education in the broadest sense in a working-class urban area. There will be close co-operation with the Home Office Community Development project, the Workers' Educational Association, the Local Education Authority, local radio and mass media and the social services in central Liverpool. Applicants should have a good degree, some working experience in education, a familiarity with working-class institutions and culture, and preferably an acquaintance with social or educational research. The appointment will be for three years. The initial salary, not exceeding £2,454 per annum, on the scale £1,491 to £3,417 per annum.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, by whom the completed application form should be received not later than September 17, 1971. Please quote RU/7610/G.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN NURSING FOR THE BACHELOR OF NURSING COURSE

Applications invited for this post from those (preferably with training and experience in computer science and in research and teaching interest in the application of computer science to psychological problems. Duties include teaching the principles of computing to psychology students. The Department has its own on-line computing system (Modular One) and access to the University computing facilities. Salary range p.a. £1,491-£3,417 plus F.S.S.U. Particulars and application forms (returnable by September 16, 1971) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 157/71/G.

University of Manchester

Faculty of Economic and Social Studies

Research Section

Applications invited from candidates with interests in any branch of SOCIOLOGY, and with a Master's degree in the subject for the post of Research Associate or Research Assistant. Salary range p.a.: Research Associate, £1,443-£1,926; Research Assistant, £1,155-£1,209. Appointment initially for one year, but renewable. Duties commence October 1, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Particulars and application forms (returnable by September 3, 1971) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref: 153/71/G.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications invited for this post from those (preferably with training and experience in computer science and in research and teaching interest in the application of computer science to psychological problems. Duties include teaching the principles of computing to psychology students. The Department has its own on-line computing system (Modular One) and access to the University computing facilities. Salary range p.a. £1,491-£3,417 plus F.S.S.U. Particulars and application forms (returnable by September 16, 1971) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 157/71/G.

University of Manchester

ASSISTANT WARDEN OF STUDENTS IN LODGINGS

(Readvertisement)

Applications are invited for this post from graduates of persons holding appropriate professional qualifications. Candidates (men or women) should preferably not be over 35 years old. The person appointed will assist in finding suitable accommodation for students, and help with problems affecting the welfare of students in lodgings. Salary scale p.a.: £1,491-£1,905. F.S.S.U. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by August 30, 1971) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref: 153/71/G.

(Continued on page 16).

ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

Opportunities Overseas Engineers

Applications are invited from professionally qualified Civil Engineers for the following appointments. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants, and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2–3 years in the first instance. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom

ENGINEER (ROADS)
£1,872-3,460/Botswana

To be responsible for one or more of following duties, design of roads and bridges; supervision of new road construction projects; maintenance of roads and bridges and control of plant; supervision of materials laboratory; training of staff. He must be 28-50 and MICE or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examination with at least three years post-qualification experience in design, construction and maintenance of roads. A gratuity of 25% of total basic salary is also payable.

ENGINEER (WATER SUPPLY)
£1,872-3,460/Botswana

To be responsible for planning, design, construction and operation of Water Supplies (mainly rural) technical appraisal of water-law applications, organisation of borehole equipping and maintenance teams. He must be 30-50 and MICE or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examination with a minimum of seven years post-qualification experience including at least four years on water supply works. A Gratuity of 25% of total basic salary is also payable.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (IRRIGATION)
£3,702-3,997/Kenya

To serve as Senior Engineer with the National Irrigation Board on design, execution and operation of irrigation schemes. He must be 40-55 and MICE with at least ten years' post qualification experience in hydraulics and irrigation. A Gratuity of 25% (45% if leave forgone) of total emoluments is also payable.

HYDROLOGIST
£3,423/Lesotho

To be responsible for the operation of the Hydrological Survey Branch of the Ministry of Works and for arranging training for Hydrological Assistants. He must be 30-50 and MICE, or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examination with a post-graduate qualification in Hydrology and 10 years experience including 5 on hydrological survey work. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

ASSISTANT ENGINEEER
£1,800-3,328/Lesotho

To undertake field measurements of river flow and suspended sediment, operation of water level recording stations, and surveys of gauging sites and installations. He must be 23-32, exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution of Civil Engineers examination, with minimum of one year's post-graduate site experience on hydraulic works, and be prepared to spend long periods in the field—probably under canvas. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

CIVIL ENGINEER (TRAINING)
£3,890-4,405/Lesotho

To organise, prepare syllabuses for, instruct in and run a School in the Ministry of Works for training civil engineering technicians. He must be 35-55 and MICE with wide experience in general civil engineering design and construction, a substantial period of lecturing in relevant subjects at a technical college and previous personal responsibility for training arrangements in a large civil engineering works organisation. Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax-free overseas allowance currently payable at £390-905 pa according to domestic circumstances.

IRRIGATION ENGINEER
£1,832-2,826/Malawi

To carry out field investigation, survey, design, construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation, drainage and flood control schemes independently in the field under the direction of the Chief Irrigation Engineer. Must be 25-50, MICE or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examination with some experience in drainage and irrigation or a relevant post-graduate qualification. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

HYDROLOGIST
£2,224-3,384/Zambia

To be responsible for selection of sites for new hydrometric stations, operation of existing and new stations; development of representative and experimental catchments; liaison between Senior Hydrological Engineer and FAO Luangwa Development Survey. He must be 27-45 and MICE, or at least exempt from Parts I and II of the Institution's examinations, or alternatively, hold a relevant Science degree with a postgraduate diploma in Hydrology and have at least 2 years experience of hydrological field-work. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

CIVIL ENGINEERS
£5,520-6,155/Oman

Post A : Planning and supervision of civil engineering works to be carried out by the Greater Muttrah Development Authority in New Town developments.
Post B : Structural Design, checking structural drawings from public and commercial sources and ensuring compliance on site. Candidates, single or prepared to leave family in UK, must be 35-45 and MICE and/or MI Mun E with five years relevant experience in New Town Development.
Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax-free overseas allowance currently payable at £520-1,155 pa according to domestic circumstances.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS
£2,061-3,307/East Africa

To undertake duties at the HQ of the East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation in one or more of the following categories:
DUTIES A : Automatic telephone exchange design and planning;
DUTIES B : Design and planning of trunk network and transmission systems using multi-channel radio relay and line system;
DUTIES C : The survey, design and planning of local lines, schemes and junction cables;
DUTIES D : The installation and maintenance of overhead and underground telegraph and telephone lines and apparatus exchanges, railway block signalling and control apparatus transport, small engine generators; radio relay systems; diesel alternators and power cubicles.
DUTIES E : The planning, co-ordination and control of project work and stores estimating procurement, preparation of specifications, negotiations with manufacturers, etc.
ALL POSTS : They should be 28-45 and have ten years' experience as a telecommunications engineer, preferably with corporate membership of a professional institution. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

SENIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER (BUILDING SERVICES)
£3,766/Zambia

To be responsible for specification, installation and maintenance of plant in Public Buildings, covering hospitals, schools, township water supplies etc. He must be 32-55 and MI Mech E with substantial senior experience in the field of building services i.e. power, steam and water supplies, air conditioning and refrigeration. Administrative experience essential. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

PROJECTS MANAGER
£5,020-5,540/Mauritius

To identify, prepare and execute labour intensive public works, as well as similar projects in other sectors, such as agriculture and forestry, which are to be carried out by the Development Works Corporation. He must be 42-55 and MICE with senior overseas experience in the public works sector, both at executive and administrative levels, in a developing country. Ability to manage labour, to plan and execute projects and to organise logistics is essential. Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax free overseas allowance of £520-1,040 pa.

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS
£3,181-3,574/East Africa

For duties in the East African Posts and Telecommunications Corporation on planning and/or installation works in the following categories:
DUTIES A : Automatic exchange equipment, rural exchanges, PABX's and subscribers equipment; main station power plant;
DUTIES B : Transmission equipment comprising multi-channel radio relay, line systems, VF telegraph equipment and associated power plant;
DUTIES C : Design and planning of external plant development including local line of distribution net-work, loaded junction cables, subscribers and distribution and overhead trunk routes.
ALL POSTS : Candidates must be over 35 with at least 15 years' experience of which three should have been in a responsible position, and preferably with possession of a professional qualification in telecommunications. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS
£5,020-3,384/Zambia

Post A—Electrical Engineer
To assist the Senior Electrical Engineer in advising project design teams in preparation of specifications and designs, duties also include supervision and acceptance of electrical works in Government premises. Candidates, male and under 55, must have a degree in electrical engineering and five years' post-qualification experience.
POST B—Electro-mechanical Engineer
To advise Senior Electrical Engineer on electro-mechanical equipment; travel around the country with project design teams; organise a sub-section and survey existing equipment with a view to standardisation and improvement. Candidates, male and under age 55, must have an engineering degree or corporate membership of appropriate engineering institution with five years' experience of electro-mechanical equipment including three years minimum on air conditioning, ventilating and refrigeration equipment
BOTH POSTS—A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:—

The Appointments Officer, Room 3011, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

Everything's coming up plastic

by ALLAN D. HEATON

DESIGNERS have only recently come to regard plastics as engineeringly interesting in their own right. Previously they were considered as "the substitute," something cheap (and frequently nasty) that could be used only for an inexpensive throw-away product or where quality was not a criterion. Today there is a move towards plastics as a first choice, in the interests of a better product as well as those of working with a cheaper and easier-to-work material.

The plastics industry in this country involves some £1,200 millions in basic materials alone—and value is added to this figure with every process. Mr F. A. Garrett, president of the Plastics Association, estimates that plastics production is being expanded at the rate of at least 15 per cent annually. "As product engineers, industrial designers, and material specifiers increasingly accept the advantages that are present with 'designed-in' plastics, the growth rate must continue at a particularly high level. "But there will be increasing dependence on the ability of the trade moulder to work in a design advisory capacity as well as a production unit."

He sees this happening mainly as a result of the rapidly contracting development time for the materials which are now coming to the front in the industry. "Such is the speed of development in the industry that each new spark is igniting another. And the situation has been reached in certain sectors where material manufacturers are not even able to prepare and publish technical specifications on their new products. By the time such specifications could be produced and circulated to customers the material would have been superseded by a further development. Fortunately this is not happening with all the materials we are involved with and our trade moulders can still get on with the work in hand—but it is a problem."

There is considerable strength to Mr Garrett's claim that a situation has developed — or is rapidly developing — which will encourage design and production engineers to use the expertise of the trade moulder as well as the specialist plastic tool-mould maker.

Current advances in material specifications and associated production techniques are so extensive and are occurring with such frequency that it is not only safer but far more economical for the design and production engineer to "buy-in" plastics expertise. Such engineers must be continually aware of the major work going on in the plastics industry, but the industry is too large for the "part-time" participant.

'Total service'

Foreseeing this trend, a number of companies in the plastics industry have set about establishing "total service" groups. These can be tapped by client companies either in a consultancy or total advisory/production capacity. Through such groups it is possible for a design and production engineer with only a rudimentary background knowledge of plastics to turn out top-quality products at a more than competitive price. They also avoid the need to install expensive moulding equipment, a capital drain on finances as well as working space.

As with plastics materials, so too with the machinery and equipment developed to carry out the moulding processes. Equipment is extremely sophisticated and plant is now far more efficient. The trade moulder must seek additional work to keep his plant and employees at capacity and this has assured competitive pricing. Where there is a need for long-run plastic manufacture it will be the trade moulder who must fulfil it. The conventional manufacturer will turn over to the specialist the additional costs of technical research into new products and processes and trade techniques. And once the trade moulder has these there will have to be sophistication of trade marketing techniques.

However, as yet there is no solus on the part of the trade moulder. A large share of the plastics industry is held by companies that are involved with plastics as part of a wider production programme. With companies such as Serck Audco Valves the development of plastics has not only changed the company's production but has also permitted both a widening of their range and a broadening of the applications of their valves.

Less than 10 years ago in this country very few ball valves or butterfly valves were in use in industrial pipelines. The main problem was a lack of suitable material at an economic price capable of withstanding a wide variety of materials. Then designers were quick to see the potential of new developments in the plastics industry. Audco spotted a market need and industry had a new range of valves. Today the two valve types are taking very large shares of the market.

Materials like p.t.f.e., acetal, a.b.s., nylon 11 nitrile rubber, and neoprene are playing a major rôle in the valve and pipeline industry. Current research involves using combinations of these and other plastics to create composites. One particular sector where composites or the combined use of separate plastic materials has been turned to advantage is in plastic tube and hose construction. Tecalamit Engineering of Plymouth became interested in plastics in 1956 as a means of guaranteeing a supply source for their engineers. The first product they developed was a nylon tube for centralised lubrication systems. Expertise was brought in to guarantee a supply of quality tubing. The department's capability quickly outgrew local demand and new markets were found in the motor industry, perhaps the largest growth area for plastics.

Tecalemit's interest in the motor industry developed from nylon tubing to reinforced hosing, mainly evolving from a central nylon tube with a number of external coverings, either in sheaf or plaited form. They also developed close-tolerance plastic gear work for speedometer drives.

Other companies have processed plastics into almost every part that is required to make a motor vehicle. At least one major engine manufacturer is seriously experimenting with an engine on which the cylinder block is made from composite plastics.

SITUATIONS

COMPUTER AND E D P STAFF

University of Durham
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of COMPUTER PROGRAMMER in the Theoretical Physics Section of the Department of Physics from October 1, 1971, or a date to be arranged. The work will involve the construction and maintenance of files of data taken from high energy elementary particle scattering experiments and the conversion of programs in connection with a theoretical analysis of this data and the machines to be used is the IBM 360/67 shared by the Universities of Durham and Newcastle upon Tyne.
Salary will be on the scale : £1,491 x £138—£1,767 per annum with F.S.S.U.
Applications (three copies, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by September 10, 1971, to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Leicester
COMPUTER LABORATORY

Applications are invited for a new post of COMPUTER ASSISTANT/SENIOR COMPUTER ASSISTANT which has been established to support research where statistical techniques are employed. Salary scales : £1,224 (£111)-£1,779/£1,779-£2,113-£2,667 p.a.
Suitably qualified mathematicians should write to the Director of the Laboratory for further particulars and form of application by August 31 1971.

ENGINEERS

WORLD LEADERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF POLYURETHENE FOAMED PLASTICS MACHINERY require the services of an

ASSISTANT
TO OUR TEST SUPERVISOR

Some knowledge of electrical circuitry required and the successful applicant will be expected to work with minimum supervision.
A pension scheme is in operation and a good salary will be paid to the right man.
Applications for interview should be made in writing to Mr R. C. McArthur, or alternatively telephone 061-480 8981.

VIKING ENGINEERING CO. LIMITED,
Yew Street, Brinksway, Stockport

GENERAL

Fully Experienced Fashion Artist
required

Schofields, Leeds leading Department Store, requires a fully experienced Fashion Artist for their studio, with ability to produce a high standard of finished artwork. Capable of working with minimum of supervision. Only fully experienced artists need apply in writing or personally to:

The Staff Controller,
SCHOFIELDS (LEEDS) LTD.,
The Headrow, Leeds,
LS1 6LS.

THIRD WORLD FIRST IS LOOKING FOR FIELD OFFICERS WHO WILL:
— Increase the numbers of the 25,000 students who have committed some of their income as an immediate response to the problems of the Third World.
— Continue the follow-up provided by The Third World Fair and The International to promote an understanding of these problems.
— Work out present ideas and plans and find new ones to deepen levels of commitment and involve more people.
— BE PAID ABOUT £1,000 TO TRAVEL ROUND THE COUNTRY DOING THIS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1971/2 AS PART OF A SMALL TEAM.
WRITE FOR DETAILS TO VIC MUTTON, SW1 BRITWELL SALOMF, WATLINGTON, OXON OX9 5LH. OR TELEPHONE WATLINGTON (0491) 611 755.

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

MANCHESTER: Textile Manufacturers require MANAGER for print department. Address VW 188 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

WANTED SITING MANAGER for national company, to cover Lancashire and Cheshire. Man or Woman; age no problem, to control and motivate sitting teams. Must be car owner; basic and top commission, plus expenses. Write or Tel. Crewsaver Products, Commercial Buildings, 15 Cross St., Manchester 2. Telephone 061-834 9117.

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Sales Executive
Household Textiles

A rapidly expanding company, being part of a public group, requires an

EXPRIENCED SALESMAN

The successful applicant will join a young enthusiastic team, and will be expected to work on his own initiative. We offer a realistic salary starting at not less than £2,000, a non-contributory pension scheme is in operation, and a company car will be provided. Address VY 105 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

Textile Representative

Manufacturers of General Household Textiles require

ESTABLISHED REPRESENTATIVES

in the following areas :
1. West Midlands and South Wales
2. Yorkshire and Lancashire
3. London and Northern Home Counties.

High salary and commission paid plus company car and expenses. pension scheme in operation. Possibility of early promotion to Sales Management.

Apply in written in the strictest confidence to the Sales Director.

GRANDA TEXTILES LTD.,
72/76 Abbey Road, Barking, Essex.
A MEMBER OF ENGLISH CALICO GROUP OF COMPANIES.

WANTED, SITING MANAGER for national company, to cover Lancashire and Cheshire. Man or Woman, age no problem, to control and motivate sitting teams. Must be car owner; basic and top commission, plus expenses. Write or Tel. Crewsaver Products, Commercial Buildings, 15 Cross St., Manchester 2. Telephone 061-834 9117.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

A VACANCY exists for an Assistant Company Secretary in Retail Company with head office at Liverpool; salary £2,000-£2,500 p.a., according to experience. Write, giving full details, including knowledge (if any) of branch accounting control. Address C 758, Lee and Nightingale, Ltd., Liverpool L3 6AZ.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, Manchester centre, require Articled Clerk immediately; age 16-19; medium-sized firm; interesting work; must have six O levels, or four O, including two A. Address VM 193 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

CONVEYANCING CLERK

urgently required for office in the Blackburn area; male or female; 20% offered over present salary; travelling expenses; pension scheme; excellent prospects
Apply VW 196 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

GENERAL

Fully Experienced Fashion Artist
required

Schofields, Leeds leading Department Store, requires a fully experienced Fashion Artist for their studio, with ability to produce a high standard of finished artwork. Capable of working with minimum of supervision. Only fully experienced artists need apply in writing or personally to:

The Staff Controller,
SCHOFIELDS (LEEDS) LTD.,
The Headrow, Leeds,
LS1 6LS.

ESTATE AGENTS, S.E. Lancashire, require Assistant for professional and commercial work; good prospects; state experience and qualifications. Address VX 185 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

EXPERIENCED Taxation Clerk required by Manchester Chartered Accountants to deal with personal taxation and trust accounts. DL 454 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

Fast-expanding Group of Companies based Wigan,
require
Chief Accountant-Office Manager

Applicants should have sound knowledge of Accountancy, Machine Accounting, Credit Control, and Office Management. Good salary according to experience and ability. First-class conditions, Holiday commitments will be honoured. Permanent position with sound prospects for suitable applicant. Please apply in own handwriting, giving details of experience. References will be required. Address TX 94 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

An Accountant is required to assist the Group Chief Accountant in the Financial Control Department of an Industrial Group of Companies based in Manchester.

Responsibilities will include the maintenance of Head Office Accounting records and an active role in the preparation of accounts for the use of the Parent Company Board.

Age and qualifications are not critical factors in this appointment but a sound knowledge of financial accounting obtained either in the profession or in a commercial or industrial environment is essential.

Salary negotiable from £2,000 depending on experience.

Please write giving full details of experience, age, and current salary to

The Group Financial Controller,
WHITECROFT LIMITED,
Blackfriars House, Parsonage,
Manchester M3 2HX

MANCHESTER Chartered Accounts require experienced AUDIT CLERK capable of using initiative and working with minimal supervision. Address DL 423 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.
MANCHESTER Chartered Accountants require experienced MANAGER for Head of Its Tax Department. The work involved would be mainly Company and Personal taxation; one or two Junior Inspector of Taxes or individual with similar qualifications and experience should be suitable. Applicant will be expected to write his own letters personally with clerical assistance and small supporting staff; this is not a purely supervisory appointment; commencing salary according to experience but not below £2,500 p.a. Contributory pension scheme with full cover, etc. Address, in writing, giving full details of experience, to TW 187 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.
NORTH LANCASHIRE SOLICITOR has vacancy for ARTICLED CLERK preferably with 'A' level passes; salary £2.50 per week and 4 weeks' holiday. Also suitable graduate; assistance with housing possible. Address TX 40 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

OFFICE STAFF

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Small & Parkes Ltd., manufacturers of DON brake and clutch linings and members of the Capel Anderson Group of Companies, will shortly have a vacancy for a Secretary to the Technical Director.

The work is of a highly confidential nature. It demands a high level of proficiency in shorthand and typing, and an ability to use initiative. Applicants must have had secretarial experience.

An excellent salary will be paid, with good fringe benefits.

Applications giving brief personal details should be addressed to:

The Personnel Officer,
SMALL & PARKES LTD.,
Heudham Vale, Harpurhey,
Manchester M9 1SX

H. CLARKE & CO. (MANCHESTER) LTD.
REQUIRE A
MALE COST CLERK

Must be experienced in costing, wages, and bonus calculations. Hours 9 am-4.30 pm. Holidays honoured (3 weeks' holidays next year). Preferred age late twenties. Salary commensurate with experience.

Please apply in writing giving details of work history etc. to the

Personnel Manager,
Atlas Works,
George Street, Patricroft, Manchester

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT (lady) required aged 25 or over, with experience in bookkeeping and a knowledge of typewriting; salary according to age and experience, with superannuation. Apply, stating age, and giving details of experience to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, London S.E.1. quoting Reference A.D.1.
CLERICAL ASSISTANT (lady) required with experience in payment of salaries and typewriting; salary according to experience; pleasant office near station. Apply in writing, stating age, education and experience, and quoting Ref. A.W.1. to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, London S.E.1.

SCIENTISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS

PVC TECHNOLOGIST
aged 25-30 years required as Assistant for developmental work in the laboratory of an electric cable company in the Manchester area. Applicants should have previous experience in rotational formulation and evaluation and be able to work on own initiative. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience, pension, productivity bonus. Address VY 9 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

Personal Secretary
required

for partner in medium-sized West End firm of Accountants; must be capable of acting under own initiative and assuming responsibility. Salary from £1,400.
Address TX 84, The Guardian, 81 John Street, London W.C.1.

EXCELLENT prospects for YOUNG MAN, 18-25, of good education; salary by arrangement; important house in Manchester; give full details. Address TX 118 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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LAND

FREEHOLD LAND, 32 Acres approx. (will sell in separate lots) main road position; convenient Manchester/Bolton and motorway; excellent opportunity for private firm to extend or build a completely new enterprise; sealed replies, will be given prompt attention. Telephone : Hawkes 87674.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Manchester

Investigational Officer or Senior Investigational Officer in the Faculty of Economic and Social Studies.

Applications invited for this post, to be filled at either grade according to qualifications and experience, in the Research Support Unit, salary range for Investigational Officer £1,248-£1,695 p.a., for Senior Investigational Officer £1,902-£3,063 p.a. (F.S.S.U.).
Particulars and application forms, returnable by September 8, 1971, from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 1621/1/G.

University of Otago
Dunedin, New Zealand
LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN PERIODONTICS

Applications are invited by the Council of the University of Otago for the position of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Periodontics in the Faculty of Dentistry. Candidates should have a higher academic qualification and appropriate experience in Periodontics. The salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience and will be within a scale as under:—
Lecturer $NZ5,451 to $7,417 per annum.
Senior Lecturer $NZ7,679 to $8,473 per annum.
($NZ100 equals £46.67 sterling ($US132 = $A100).
A particularly well-qualified candidate could be appointed at the grade of Associate Professor at a salary within the range of $NZ8,696 to $NZ9,240 per annum.
Salaries are reviewed every three years and are also subject to cost-of-living increases.
The appointment will be from February 1, 1972, or from a date to be arranged.
Further particulars are available from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel: 01-387 8572), or from the Registrar of the University.
(Applications close in London and Dunedin on September 30, 1971.)

University of York
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of TECHNICIAN in the DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY for one year in the first instance to assist in a research project on the Human Blood Coke Schizontocidin.
Salary according to age, experience and qualifications (£1,041-£1,410 per annum under review).
Applications, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Departmental Chief Technician, Department of Biology, University of York, Heslington, York, YO1 5DD, not later than September 7 1971.

GENERAL

Manchester Education Committee

(a) REFECTORY SUPERVISOR
(b) ASSISTANT REFECTORY SUPERVISOR

required for Mosley College of Further Education, Ashley Lane, Moston, Manchester M19 1WD. Experience in large scale catering is essential.
Salary (under review) : Post (a) £912 to £993; post (b) £738 to £825, subject to approved qualifications.
Application by letter stating age, qualifications and experience should be made to the Principal at the College by August 20, 1971.

GENERAL

GLAMORGAN COUNTY COUNCIL
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SOCIAL WORKERS (GENERAL)

Various parts of the Administrative County.

Salary : (i) £1,515 to £2,025 if in possession of Applied Social Studies Diploma or Certificate in Social Work.

(ii) £1,272 to £1,893 if in possession of Degree in subjects directly related to Social Work or a Diploma in Social Science.

Motor Car Allowance.
Assisted Car Purchase Scheme.
Assistance towards removal expenses and lodging allowance in appropriate case.
National Conditions of Service.

Application forms to be returned by 1st September and further particulars available from the Director of Social Services, County Council Offices, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff, CF1 3LL.

OXFORDSHIRE
Social Services Department

2 Senior Social Workers
AP5 (£2,025—£2,268)

Are you a qualified and experienced Social Worker, wishing to work in a progressive Department?

If so, write to the Director of Social Services, The Moors, Kidlington, Oxford, OX5 2AL, for application form and we will send you further details of the posts concerned.

City of Manchester Social Services Department

Applications are invited from suitably qualified or experienced men for a post of

NON-RESIDENT HOUSEFATHER

at a new purpose-built home for 12 boys in the Withington area of the city.
The home will accommodate boys who are in need of long-term care but cannot be placed in foster homes.
Salary scale £852-£1,197 p.a. (under review).
An additional payment of £90 per annum will be paid to candidates holding the Home Office Certificate in Residential Child Care.
Application forms and further details obtainable from the Director of Social Services, Solway House, Avison Street, Manchester M1 3LT. Closing date August 20.

Cumberland County Council Education Department

RESIDENT MATRON

required at LAIRTHWAITE SCHOOL, KESWICK, from mid-August, to take charge of domestic and medical responsibilities in this purpose-built residential home accommodating 76 pupils, mixed, 11 to 16 years. Applicants must be able to share in activities and undertake some supervisory duties.
Salary £553 50 to £618.75 for qualified person.
The residential emoluments, Medical clearance, Superannuable. Application to the Headmaster as soon as possible.

G. N. C. SWIFT, Clerk of the County Council.

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061-832 9191

VOITH ENGINEERING LTD., the expanding British subsidiary of the world-wide Voith Group, require an energetic and enthusiastic

Engineer/Draughtsman

to train as an Applications Engineer in the paper machinery field. The successful applicant will probably be in his early 20s, bold (or be studying for) his HNC, and have an engineering background, though not necessarily in the paper industry. He will receive a thorough training in all aspects of the work, and will be involved in customer contact. His salary will be commensurate with age and experience and he will join the company pension scheme. Applications, with brief details of qualifications and career to date in writing to, The General Manager, Voith Engineering Ltd., Ambassador House, Brigstock Rd., Thornton Heath, CR4 7JG, Surrey.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

RESEARCH POSTS IN TURBOMACHINERY

The Department of Engineering has a vacancy for a Senior Assistant in Research, and possibly for two research assistants, to work at the new S.R.C. Turbomachinery Laboratory recently built at West Cambridge. 9 staff members, 7 technicians and 15 research students are associated with the work of this Laboratory, which is concerned primarily with problems of the internal fluid mechanics of turbomachines which are of direct relevance to industry.
Applications are invited from candidates with interests in the following fields :

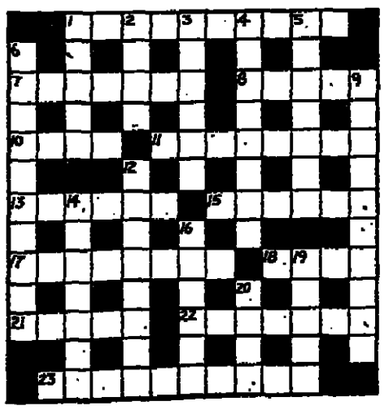
(1) Internal aerodynamics, including noise
(2) Combustion
(3) Numerical solution of flow equations
(4) Application of advanced aerodynamic theory to design of compressors and turbines.

The salary scale of the Senior Assistant in Research is £1,902-£2,727. The salaries of the research assistants will depend on qualifications and experience.
Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee, University Engineering Laboratory, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, CB2 1PZ, to whom applications should be sent not later than 13th September, 1971.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 478

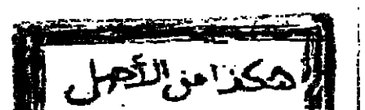
ACROSS
1. In keeping (10).
7. Mortified at another's good (7).
8. Melodramatically coloured (5).
10. Musical instrument (4).
11. Keeps at it (8).
13. Duelling weapon (6).
15. Harm (6).
17. Wine (8).
18. Material (4).
21. German town (5).
22. Voter (7).
23. One publicising his wares (10).
6. Disgraceful (10).
9. Nonconformists (10).
12. Series (8).
14. Read (7).
16. The period before Christmas (6).
19. Come in (5).
20. Part of the eye (4).

DOWN
1. Wish for wrongfully (5).
2. Corner (4).
3. Part of the foot (6).
4. Lucky charm (8).
5. Portia's waiting-maid (7).



Solution No. 477

Across : 6 Intimidation; 8 Action; 9 Evince; 10 Smiling; 11 Pause; 13 Ditty; 15 Preston; 17 Furrow; 19 Seaman; 20 Less powerful Down : 1 Discomfiture; 2 At will; 3 Eminent; 4 Idle; 5 Attila; 7 Occasionally; 12 Cresset; 14 Thrush; 15 Staffa; 18 Wool.



PROPERTY GUARDIAN

هكذا من الأصل

PROPERTY MARKET

BY TOM ALLAN

Building into space

LAND PRICES are soaring. Valuers are being hard put to it—and certainly Government valuers never found it easy—to keep pace with the prices now being realised under the auctioneer's hammer and the tight planning control which limits development areas adds to the necessity for the maximum use of what land is available.

Anyone who travels up and down the country knows that there are still plenty of green fields, farm land, and forest. Although urban sprawl has taken its toll of the countryside, there is still what seems to be too much land lying fallow without the benefit of rotation and certainly without the benefit of planning permission. It is owned but largely unused and the developers can be forgiven for occasionally expressing their grief that more land is not being released for building.

The Secretary of State for the Environment has asked local planning authorities to look at their development plans to judge what land can be brought within development areas, but planning reviews are invariably slow. Land hunger, as common as ulcers among the development fraternity, is a brake on the housing programme and a blight on the building industry. Where land is available competition for it forces up the price and, coupled with soaring building costs, projected buildings often fail to meet the criteria for investment return—or the rents reach levels, whether for shops, offices, or houses, which the occupiers cannot or are very reluctant to afford.

But this is only the beginning. Building regulations require standards in this country which are generally far higher than anywhere else. Planning requirements are stringent and plot ratios seem to have been fixed by Bluff King Hal in those balmy days when the population was a fraction of what it is today. Local planning authorities have fixations about motorcars and impose conditions relating to car parking which seem to contemplate 1.5 cars and a powered wheelchair for each old age pensioner well before the magical year AD2000.

It is right to have high standards. No one doubts that this country enjoys—if that is the right word—the most sophisticated town and country planning and building codes in the world, and, as a long established, well developed, industrial nation we have such doubtful urban privileges as rights of light, rights of way, party wall agreements, and rights of support, all of which add to the thrills and spills of redevelopment. But one is tempted to wonder whether or not we have gone too far. The skills and ingenuity of too many intelligent people are being applied to making the best of rules which we have imposed upon ourselves. The waste, in terms of human resources, is enormous and incalculable.

A handful of property companies are working in conjunction with British Rail to make use of the acres of space over railway stations and the schemes generally show imagination and flair. Again, we are catching up. The rail system of this country was developed when land was plentiful and population explosions were as far away as the atomic bomb. Not only were the main stations and terminals placed in what are now the centres of towns and cities but, hotels apart, very little else was provided that had no direct relevance to railways management. And, of course, with an eye to the future, additional land was bought along the lines and the imagination and flair now required of architects to design long thin layouts to fit the available surplus space deserves both sympathy and awe. The massive shopping parades incorporated within Birmingham Midland station, when all of the units are let and occupied, will utilise space which once may have been left as a gigantic draughty assembly area for dispirited travellers.

The Grosvenor Hotel in Chester was linked to the adjacent Grosvenor-Laing Arcade by shops with frontages to both the Arcade and the hotel lobby. It had been done before—but the mix created a vitality within the hotel and gave the Arcade an added gentility.

The central area redevelopment schemes in many towns and cities have provided, on paper at least, mixes of shopping, offices, car parking, and housing. At Wood Green, a consortium consisting of Sainsbury, Woolworths, the London Borough of Haringey, and the World of Property Housing Trust is building a commercial and car parking complex topped by nearly one hundred dwellings laid out in the form of a village street. Work is about to start and it will be interesting to assess if this "Rooftop village" provides better living conditions for its inhabitants than the average tower block.

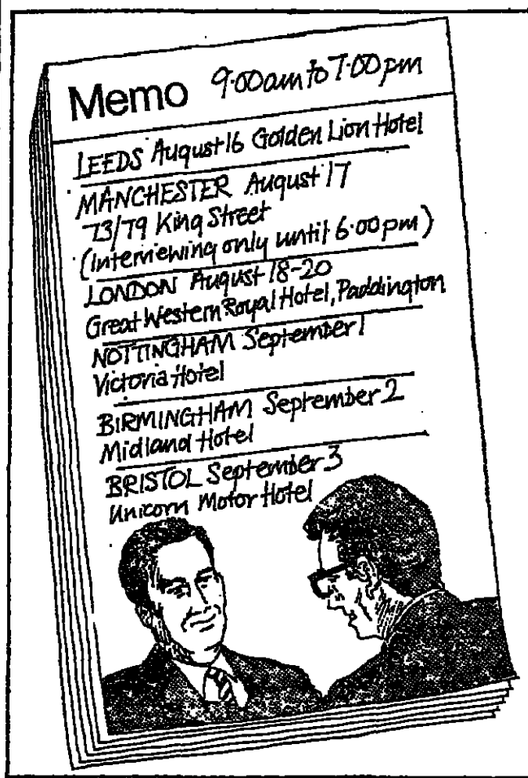
Planning control now prevents sprawl. Most people would prefer the country to remain as country and would tolerate higher densities in urban areas. One thing is certain, as land prices and building costs rise and as ever higher standards of building are imposed, the developers may find that it is simply uneconomical to redevelop sites on existing ratios. The developers already find themselves sharing the equity cake with finance houses and local authorities, and low plot ratios too rigidly applied will stifle many schemes which are environmentally sound.

Wasted air space

Higher densities would enable developers to ring the changes within their developments. There could be a much greater mix of offices, shops, leisure, and housing in each complex instead of pockets of this and pockets of that. The skyline of any provincial town and a large part of London shows cubic foot after cubic foot of wasted airspace—space which is the equivalent of acre after acre of green fields, farm, and woodland, which, whether productive or not, look rather better than the average roofline.

Some developers are bringing their holdings up to date. The Church Commissioners, through the various diocesan organisations, are following a programme of demolishing selected old churches built for an age of larger congregations and more determined piety and replacing them with a mixture of ecclesiastical, commercial, and residential buildings. Few people realise the big businesses run by the Church and in the property development and redevelopment fields there are few organisations to match them. Outside the Church of England, other denominations have development and rebuilding programmes many of which have introduced mixed uses. The demolition of a church and the erection of a supermarket with a smaller church over it sufficient for modern requirements, although it may offend some sensibilities, is realistic and sound land use. It has been done more than once.

SITUATIONS



How an informal discussion can extend an accountant's perspective.

... important dates to be noted by Chartered and Certified Accountants—especially experienced audit seniors.

C. J. Daintree, Price Waterhouse & Co. (Continental Europe), will be hoping then to talk to you about broadening your career outlook in one of the major European cities.

This is one of the best ways to get a realistic insight into the excellent opportunities abroad, and the advantages to your career which European experience can bring.

If the time and place are not convenient, write to

C. J. Daintree,
47 Avenue de l'Opéra,
75 Paris 2e.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER. MANCHESTER DISTRICT. In the matter of HARLINSBY AND COMPANY (HOLDINGS) LIMITED and in the matter of the COMPANIES ACT 1948. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster dated the 26th day of July, 1971, confirming the reducing of the Capital of the above-named Company from £550,000 to £305,000 and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Statute were registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 5th day of August, 1971. Dated the 10th day of August, 1971. LEAK, ALMOND & PARKINSON, of 76 Kian Street, Manchester M2 4WB, Solicitors for the Company.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.—JAWCO LIGHTING LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the Chartered Accountants Hall, 46 Fountain Street, Manchester 2, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1971, at 11 a.m., for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1971. By order of the Board. J. WEINER, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.—In the matter of SCHOONER FOOTWEAR CO. LTD. Registered office: Stockbridge Lane, Dalloogate, Ulverston, Lancs. High Court of Justice No. 001080 of 1971. Nature of business: Manufacturers of Men's and Boys' Footwear. Winding-up Order made: 26th July, 1971. Date and place of meeting: 24th August, 1971. Creditors: 11 a.m. Contributories: 11.30 a.m. Both at The Official Receiver's Office, St. Annes House, Wood Street, St. Annes on Sea. M. CLARK, Deputy Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

ESTIMATOR—SURVEYOR

Required by Medium Sized General Building Contractors located in East Cheshire, able to prepare accurate tenders for contracts up to £1,000,000 with the minimum of supervision, he must also be able to set out bonus targets and prepare accepted tender documents ready for the Buying Department, and if necessary carry out Final Account Duties. The applicants should be in the 30 to 40 years age range, have a proven record of financial management success and an ambition to progress. The Company has a Contributory Pension Scheme and will provide a Company Car to the successful applicant and give assistance with removal costs if necessary.

Please reply in writing giving all necessary details to:

TV 149 THE GUARDIAN
164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

BUSINESS

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

CITY OF SALFORD

TENDERS are INVITED not later than Friday, August 27 1971, for the SUPPLY of TWO AUSTIN/MORRIS 1800 14 VANS.

Forms of tender and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Social Services, Crescent House, Crescent, P.O. Box 26, Salford M5 3RA (Ref. A21).

No tender will be considered unless received in a sealed envelope endorsed "Tender for Vehicles—Social Services," and addressed to the Chief Executive and Town Clerk, Town Hall Salford M60 9HN.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF OLDHAM

PRIVATE STREET WORKS
PRIOR STREET, BLENHEIM AVENUE/HODGE ROAD & GRAFTON STREET

TENDERS are INVITED for the MAKING-UP of the ABOVE STREETS. The work comprises about 1,200 square metres of carriageway construction, together with associated footpath and drainage works.

Tender documents may be obtained from the undersigned, and must be returned to the Borough Solicitor, Town Hall, Oldham not later than noon on Friday, September 3, 1971.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TENTS IN CRIMPLENE and Stretch Nylon 50p per lb., Shirt Lengths 5yd. upwards 45p per lb.; Rolls 80p per lb. 061-834 9954.

WANTED SHIRT FACTORY for M and T shirts or CMT Shirts: Large quantities (Union). Regular work. YS 11 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

EDUCATION

FOREIGN LANGUAGES easily acquired at the LINGUA SCHOOL Telephone 236 0598. 10 Kennedy Street, Manchester. Translations

Warrington New Town Development Corporation

Warrington, a thriving and industrially successful Town, is being planned as a large scale growth point. Within the next 20 years it will be expanded to provide for a population of over 200,000. Extensive development and re-development problems have to be tackled. The programme offers unique and challenging opportunities to all technical skills.

Staff are now being recruited for the following appointments in the Department of the Chief Architect and Planning Officer.

Senior Architect / Planner (Urban Design)
Grade VIII — £2,556 — £3150 (under review)

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Applicants should have post-graduate Urban Design training and several years' professional experience in the implementation of projects.

Assistant Architect/Planner (Urban Design)
Grade V and VI — £1,776 — £2,364 (under review)

An Assistant Architect/Planner, with design skills similar to those set out above, is required to work with the Urban Design Group. This could well be the job for a designer who has just completed a course and wishes to become involved in projects which lead quickly to the implementation of initial ideas.

Senior Planning/Operations Research Assistant (Monitoring and Evaluation Group)
Grade VII — £2,184 — £2,751 (under review)

The Corporation is developing a Monitoring and Evaluation system for the town expansion programme. Initially the Group responsible will work closely with Implementation Teams to assess their information needs, and will then help to design the necessary manual and computer based information system.

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The Secretary,
Warrington New Town Development Corporation,
P.O. Box 49,
80 Sankey Street,
Warrington, Lancashire.

Closing date for receipt of completed application forms is 1st September 1971

Please quote reference P/G

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Candidates accepted for the Course may, in suitable circumstances, be seconded on salary or else be considered for the award of Central Authority training grants.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, The University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Institute of Education, 61 Thomas' Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU. The closing date for applications is January 31, 1972.

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SPORTS GUARDIAN

Price has found the recipe for success

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

whose nap, Roy Bridge (evens) and next best, Scott Lancer (7-1), both won yesterday.

Ryan Price, who flew by helicopter from his training ground at Findon, Sussex, to see Scott Lancer gain his first win of the season in the H. S. Lester Memorial Handicap at Salisbury yesterday, began the season in great style. Even horses which the trainer thought were only half fit, such as Levanter in the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, found themselves in the winning enclosure.

Suddenly the tide turned and nothing went right. The stable inmates looked well but had blood disorders and ran hopelessly. Neither the trainer nor his vet could diagnose the trouble. Price could stand it no longer and decided the situation demanded drastic action. He changed the straw, the hay and the fodder of the horses.

Instead of straw the horses were bedded on sawdust. Nothing is more disheartening than to see a horse, especially a foal, in the early morning eating its straw bedding. The energy used up in chewing and digesting wheat straw is more than the benefit received from eating that straw.

Since the changeover, the stable has entered another winning run, yet the trainer has still been unable to pinpoint the cause of the trouble.

Scott Lancer's victory was continuing the success story of his 17-year-old rider, Alan Cressy.

Indentured to Lambourn trainer Bob Read, Cressy was sent to Price on trial and the day after arriving at Findon, he won the Joe Coral Cup on Precious Song. That was Cressy's first win, *and in the meantime, he has had* two more for Price and one for neighbouring trainer Alan Oughton.

"Cressy is still on trial and is doing very well," remarked Price.

Among a useful string of horses Price is sending to York next week is the four-year-old Red House, owned by Ryan's wife Dorothy. Red House goes in the Johnnie Walker Ebor Handicap but has not so far been given a quotation in the betting.

Last year, Red House broke the seven-furlong record at Goodwood. This year he ran exceptionally well in the Jubilee Handicap over a mile and a quarter when he lost third place by a short-head. Price explains that Red House is bred to stay and he feels that the extra distance may prove to his advantage rather than the reverse. Red House is one of the bottom weights with 7st. 7lb.

In London yesterday, Ladbrokes gave a lunch to celebrate the 80th birthday of one of their directors, Arthur Burnett. Arthur joined the firm of Ould and Company in 1913 and eventually took over the firm. Thirteen years ago he sold out to Ladbrokes and became a director of that firm.

In their desire to set up an ante-post book on next Wednesday's Ebor Handicap Ladbrokes have faced the unusual difficulty in such a race of finding definite runners.

They quickly promoted Knotty Pine to favouritism and they appear to have done the right thing.

The three-year-old Weatherbird will be one of the Newmarket runners and, as I said *earlier, Red House will represent* Price. Those who stepped in and took 100-7 about Knotty Pine appear to have struck oil for he is likely to start at about 7-2, unless some more runners can be found.

Carmine City, on Tuesday reported doubtful for the Ebor, now definitely runs in the race. *Arthur Budgett,* who trains Carmine City stated at Salisbury yesterday: "The veterinary surgeon examined Carmine City last night and advised me to work her this morning. We have had some rain at Whatcombe and she went in satisfactory style. She will take her chance in a big race at York."

When I went through the handicap I thought Knotty Pine, second in the race last year, was not too well handicapped with Russian Bank and one or two others, but if the opposition crumbles then he has to be taken seriously.

My present choice is Weather*bird who has so far shown* unusual stamina for a three-year-old. There is, however, still time to change my mind.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS

Nap—MISS WALES (3.45).

Next best—DRISHAUNE (3.15), both at Haydock

Haydock Park

● COURSE POINTERS: A low draw is best in races from six furlongs up to a mile at this flat, left-hand track. Willie Carson, Johnny Seagrave and Edward Hide are the leading jockeys here with mounts today. Ian Walker, Eric Cousins and Pat Rohan are the trainers to note. Walker's Come on Grey (2 15) has won eight races at Haydock. Barry Hills won the 3 15 last year with Close Combat and saddles Drishaune, winner of his last three races, this time.

SELECTIONS

2 15 Waggy
2 45 Gallant Magna
3 15 Caleta Prince
3 45 RELPIN (nap)
4 15 Poliss
4 45 Grasshopper

JACKPOT: NAME ALL SIX WINNERS (£4,540 carry-over)
TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good.

2 15—LILBURNE HANDICAP: 7f; winner £848 (6 runners).
102 (5) 440001 Grecian Magna (D) (Mrs P. A. Evans) W. Marshall 3-8-13 J. Gorton
106 (1) 0D0430 Be Gentle (W. G. Barker) Calvert 4-8-0 ...... G. Duffield
107 (3) 304013 Waggy (D) (7lb ex) (J. W. Kirkpatrick) Fairhurst 6-8-0 A. Horrocks
108 (4) 00-0400 Come on Grey (C/D) (I. S. Walker) Walker 8-7-13 P. Madden (3)
115 (2) 040414 Honey Lover (D) (BF) (T. H. Pennett) Ormston 4-7-7 D. Cullen
118 (6) 204000 Leo Lad (J. C. Edwards) Barratt 5-7-7 ...... J. Lowe (3)
Betting forecast: 5-2 Honey Lover, 11-4 Grecian Magna, 4 Waggy, 11-2 Be Gentle, 8 Come on Grey, 12 Leo Lad.
TOP FORM TIPS. Honey Lover 8, Grecian Magna 7, Waggy 6.

2 45—ST NICHOLAS STAKES: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £682 (8 runners).
202 (3) 1320 Gallant Magna (BF) (J. A. Evans) W. Marshall 8-11 J. Gorton
203 (2) 010 Kenco (Mrs V. Haigh) Haigh 8-11 .... T. Ives (5)
207 (6) 000 Beechway (F. B. Dyson) Shedden 8-6 .... E. Larkin
209 (7) King's Reynard (H. Fox) E. Cousins 8-6 ...... G. Cadwaladr
212 (8) 434 Sidwin (S. Rostron) Calvert 8-6 ...... H. J. Greenaway
215 (4) 0 Bryn Du (R. J. McAlpine) Rohan 8-3 ...... J. Seagrave
216 (5) 00 Comfortably Off (W. H. White) Walker 8-3 P. Madden (3)
221 (1) Rosameen (L. M. Hayes) Rohan 8-3 .... W. Carson
Betting forecast: 11-10 Gallant Magna, 5-2 Sidwin, 5 Bryn Du, 8 Comfortably Off, 12 Kenco.
TOP FORM TIPS: Gallant Magna 8, Sidwin 7, Bryn Du 6.

3 15—COLONEL ASHTON HANDICAP: 3-Y-O; 1¼m; winner £895 (7 runners).
301 (2) 011120 Appian Way (BF) (A. M. Budgett) Budgett 8-9 G. Starkey
302 (6) 224111 Drishaune (6lb ex) (M. Keaveney) Hills 8-9 ... W. Carson
308 (7) 003010 Our Richard (G. Wilkinson) Weymes 7-11 P. Madden (3)
309 (4) 230132 Prudent Girl (L. B. Holliday) Denys Smith 7-11 A. Russell
310 (1) 00014 Wynds Point (R. Bradley) Bradley 7-11 ...... W. Bentley
311 (3) 213125 Black Douglas (J. W. M. M. Richards) Ormston 7-7 D. Cullen
312 (5) 200113 Caleta Prince (C) (A. Hampson) Crossley 7-7 J. Lowe (3)
Betting forecast: 11-4 Drishaune, 100-30 Appian Way, 9-2 Prudent Girl, 6 Black Douglas, Caleta Prince, 7 Our Richard, 12 Wynds Point.
TOP FORM TIPS: Drishaune 9, Appian Way 8.

3 45—ALEXANDER RIGBY PLATE: 2-Y-O; 7f; winner £890 (19 runners).
401 (3) 001 Grey Diamond (D) (P. Long) M. W. Easterby 9-7 J. Seagrave
402 (13) 001 Clean Bowled (R. E. Sangster) E. Cousins 9-0 G. Cadwaladr
403 (18) 0001 Double Royal (J. L. Routledge) Shedden 9-0 ... E. Larkin
404 (11) 004431 Sally's Choice (M. Taylor) Barnes 9-0 ...... J. Lowe (3)
409 (17) 00 Coronash (Maj. J. Rubin) Walker 8-11 ... P. Madden (3)
410 (19) 0 Ditton Lad (G. Stokes) Barnes 8-11 ....
412 (2) 000 Hot Pants (C. Berlin) Marks 8-11 .... G. Duffield
414 (12) 00 Hudson (C. Gordon) H. Cecil 8-11 .... G. Starkey
418 (5) Master Class (T. H. Bennett) Ormston 8-11 ...... L. Brown
420 (15) 0 Novenka (A. Mendham) Calvert 8-11 ...... H. J. Greenaway
421 (9) Ormonde Tudor (B. Swain) M. W. Easterby 8-11 J. Skilling
422 (16) Oropesa (R. F. Dennis) Elsey 8-11 .... E. Hide
423 (14) 0 Relpin (Sir C. Clore) van Cutsem 8-11 .... W. Carson
425 (1) 00 Rosbay (J. Monk) Ormston 8-11 .... A. Russell
428 (7) 4002 Bright Bay (R. A. Palfreyman) R. D. Peacock 8-8 C. Eccleston
431 (10) 0400 Finnart Lass (G. M. Crabbie) Thomas 8-8 ...... T. Ives (5)
435 (6) 0000 Harmony Rose (J. Cousins) J. Cousins 8-8 ... A. Horrocks
436 (4) 04 Miss Wales (J. P. Philipps) Hobbs 8-8 ...... J. Gorton
440 (8) Sunny Edar (A. Hampson) Crossley 8-8 .... D. Plant
Betting forecast: 11-4 Relpin, 4 Grey Diamond, 5 Clean Bowled, 6 Double Royal, 8 Miss Wales, Hudson, 10 Sallys Choice, Bright Bay.
TOP FORM TIPS: Grey Diamond 8, Double Royal 7, Clean Bowled 6.

4 15—WIGAN LANE SELLING HANDICAP: 1m; winner £276 (8 runners).
502 (4) 0-00304 Con Moto (W. Haigh) Haigh 3-9-2 .... T. Ives (5)
505 (2) 023100 Quality Property (M. Taylor) Barnes 3-8-13 G. Cadwaladr
506 (3) 302231 Road Home (D) (7lb ex) (A. Brewster) Brewster 3-8-13 ...... J. Seagrave
509 (5) 004000 Golden Hawke (T. A. Rathbone) Barnes 3-8-10 J. Lowe (3)
510 (1) 0-02444 Demitassgo (I. D. Jordon) Jordon 4-8-8 ... J. Skilling
515 (8) 030032 Dariomo (J. A. Simpson) Shedden 3-8-3 C. Eccleston
516 (6) 0-01040 Poliss (D) (Dr D. M. Turnbull) Robson 4-8-0 E. Hide
517 (7) 002002 Timandamus (BF) (R. Lancaster) Doyle 4-7-13 W. Carson
Betting forecast: 7-3 Timandamus, 4 Poliss, Road Home, 5 Dariomo, 11-2 Quality Property, 8 Demitasgo, 12 Con Moto, 20 Golden Hawke.
TOP FORM TIPS: Road Home 8, Timandamus 7, Poliss 6.

4 45—RESTORATION STAKES: 1¼m 70yds; winner £596 (8 runners).
601 (1) 3-01122 Vagabond King (BF) (Sir E. McAlpine) Pope 4-9-7 J. Gorton
602 (6) 311400 Forthcoming (H. E. Fitzsimmons) Thomas 4-9-4 P. Madden (3)
604 (4) 111120 Paddlesworth (BF) (Mrs R. Lingham) Supple 4-9-4 G. Starkey
605 (5) 423021 Well Healed (Mrs J. R. Lucas) Miss S. Hall 5-9-4 ...E. Hide
607 (2) 011322 Grasshopper (R. L. Bedding) Etherington 4-8-13 L. Brown
609 (8) 0240-02 Coin (P. A. Tolaini) P. Smyth 4-8-6 .... W. Carson
610 (3) 2024-0 La Glissade (P. B. Morris) W. Wharton 5-8-6 ......
612 (7) 200/00-3 Sundicos (C. Crossley) Crossley 5-8-6 .... D. Plant
Betting forecast: 100-30 Paddlesworth, 7-2 Grasshopper, 4 Vagabond King, 6 Well Heeled, 8 Coin, 10 Forthcoming, 14 Sundicos, Le Glissade.
TOP FORM TIPS: Paddlesworth 10, Grasshopper 9, Vagabond King 8.

—JOHN ARLOTT sees Test problems ahead—

England put in a spin by injury to Gifford

For the third time in the five Tests so far this season a competently earned win was prevented by rain. If all the matches had run their full course, the probabilities are that England would have lost a match to Pakistan and, after turning the Lord's Test late in its course, would now have beaten India twice.

The match ruined by rain at old Trafford this week raised fresh problems for the selection committee, whose team for the third and final Test which begins at The Oval next Thursday will be announced tomorrow afternoon. Gifford who fractured his left thumb in the field on Saturday will not be able to play again this season. It seems obvious that Underwood should return to what had seemed his established place. On the other hand, if the selectors are adverse to his "flat," unflighted method (though Gifford gives the ball little, if any, more air) they may look elsewhere. Since Wilson, Underwood's deputy in Australia, has not commanded a regular place in the Yorkshire team since his return, the alternative is not obvious.

The Surrey off-spinner, Pocock, who knows The Oval pitch well and should have a reserve of *good will with the selectors,* may be ruled out on the grounds of his similarity to Illingworth. In that case, East of Essex, a left-arm finger-spinner of natural resource, might be given a chance. Hughes of Lancashire, a fine field and lately a match-winning batsman in the over-limit matches, could be briefly considered as a slow left-arm bowler; so too could Latchman, whose leg spin has been a positive factor in the rise of Middlesex this season.

The recovery of form by Luckhurst and Edrich at Old Trafford with the anticipated return of Boycott leaves the single batting problem of Fletcher, who presumably will not again be dropped after a single match. He is second to Boycott in the first class averages and the only strategic justification for leaving him out would be the inclusion of, M. J. K. Smith, an outstanding player of spin bowling on a wicket likely to help the Indian spinners.

No aspect of England's advantage at Manchester was more important than the bowling of Price. He himself can hardly have expected that, called back to Test cricket after more than six years and at the age of 34, he would not only take important wickets but would do so by pure pace. Yet on Monday evening he put England in a winning position by beating and bowling Mankad and Wadekar by speed alone. Since Lever, by his stamina, persistent accuracy and outswing, took five wickets in the first Indian innings, he, too would expect to retain his position.

The problem is that of Snow faster and potentially more penetrative than either Price or Lever. For how long is he *excluded from consideration?* If he is considered, can he be left out, Arnold, on figures, the most successful of the fastest English bowlers this season bu[t] passed over several times already must come into consideration for a Test on his county ground.

For India the Old Trafford Test was disappointing. Their spin bowlers, apart from Bedi, bowled with no self-confidence and Prasanna must rate his chance of regaining his place as higher than at any other time on th[e] tour. Only Gavaskar and Solkar among the batsmen lived up to their reputations and both Baig and Jayantilal must now come into serious consideration. India were lucky to escape defeat at Lord's and Old Trafford, they may be the better equipped side for The Oval; but to win the[y] will need to break down the strongly resistant quality Illingworth's team.

RUGBY UNION

Duckham keeps Test place

From DAVID FROST: Auckland, August 11

For the final Test against the All Blacks here on Saturday the British Lions selectors have preferred David Duckham to John Bevan on the left wing and *have, in fact,* picked the fifteen who beat New Zealand 13-3 in the third Test.

Bevan, who scored four tries in last Wednesday's match at Palmerston North, has put up a strong challenge to Duckham. He is the party's strongest runner and seems likely to become a great wing once he has learned to play slightly within himself. At the moment he is impetuous in both attack and defence and this leads him to snatch at passes and to fumble a bouncing or falling ball. Duckham is a more mature player who keeps his head.

There cannot have been much discussion about any of the other places in the team. Stack Stevens has proved himself well up to the required standard and must have been seriously considered for Sean Lynch's place at tight head prop. In theory John Taylor is small for a Test in New Zealand so that Rodger Arneil and Peter Dixon might have been thought in the running for his wing forward position. Taylor, however, played a most effective game in the third Test and it is logical that the same team should do duty again. Bill McBride will be playing this thirteenth Test for the Lions, which is a record. Mike Gibson will be playing his twelfth. The team is:

J. P. R. Williams, T. G. R. Davies, C. M. H. Gibson, S. J. Dawes, capt., D. J. Duckham; B. John, G. O. Edwards; J. F. Lynch, J. V. Pullin, J. McLaughlan, W. J. McBride, G. L. Brown, J. Taylor, T. M. Davies, D. L. Quinnell.

GOLF

Coles saves himself at 23rd

Neil Coles, the favourite, had to struggle for five extra holes to beat the Scot, David Webster, in a 4 hour 40 minute marathon in the first round of the £7,000 Piccadilly Medal matchplay tournament at Southerndown yesterday. At the 212 yards fifth *hole—the 23rd—Coles* bunkered his tee shot but snatched the most dramatic win of the day by splashing out to ten feet and rattling in the putt for a par three. Webster, on the green for one, three-putted and Coles was safe.

FIRST ROUND (in draw order).—G. L. Hunt (Wentworth) 71 beat V. B. Hood (Bramley) 73; P. J. Butler (Harborne) 69 beat G. Marsh (Australia) 70; K. W. Ashdown (Crowborough Beacon) 76 beat D. Talbot (Royal Mid-Surrey) 76 at 19th; J. A. Hudson (Hendon) 72 beat B. G. C. Huggett (Betchworth Park) 72 at 19th; E. C. Brown (Dunbar) 69 beat P. Skerritt (St Anne's) 70; P. M. P. Townsend (Portmarnock) 71 beat A. Brooks (Lanark) 73; H. M. Muscroft (Roundhay Park) 73 beat C. O'Connor Jun (Carlow) 76; P. H. Wilcock (Warren GC) 71 beat G. B. Wolstenholme (Australia) 72. P. Alliss (Moor Allerton) 68 beat W. G. Cunningham (Troon Municipal) 72; H. F. J. Boyle (Effingham) 73 beat P. L. Cowen (Hallamshire) 74; N. C. Coles (Coombe Hill) 71 beat D. K. Webster (Lundin Links) 71 at 23rd; N. D. Wood (Turnberry) 75 beat D. I. Vaughan (R. Liverpool) 78; H. Jackson (Knockbracken GC) 73 beat B. Gallacher (Wentworth) 76; M. A. Murphy (unatt) 74 beat P. R. McGuirk (Co Louth) 76; P. Leonard (Whitehead) 73 beat B. J. Hunt (Hartsbourne) 74.

S. D. Brown (Hallamshire) 73 bt D. N. Sewell (Ferndown) 74; H. Bannerman (Banchory) 67 bt F. S. Boobyer (Lowes Park) 74; D. J. Ridley (Fulwell) 66 bt D. Small (Dunnikier Park) 70; J. R. Garner (Moor Park) 71 bt W. W. Evans (Pennard) 77; M. E. Gregson (West Sussex) 72 bt R. D. Shade (Duddingston) 77; B. W. Barnes (West Sussex) 70 bt D. Butler (Gog Magog) 73; C. O'Connor (Royal Dublin) 70 bt B. R. Allen (Stockport) 77; K. Dabson (St Pierre) 70 bt D. W. McClelland (South Shields) 79; T. A. Horton (Ham Manor) 72 bt J. J. Kinsella (Castle) 73; M. Faulkner (Shillinglee Park) 77 bt R. H. Emery (Keighley) 78; C. Will (Sundridge Park) 71 bt D. P. Scanlan (Long Ashton) 73; D. J. Rees (South Herts) 71 bt D. Jagger (Abbeydale) 78; M. Bembridge (Little Aston) 71 bt W. Large (Dyrham Park) 75; P. A. Oosterhuis (Pacific Harbour, Fiji) 71 bt S. Mouland (Glamorgan) 82; D. Huish (North Berwick) 73 bt L. Platts (Pannal) 75; C. A. Clark (Sunningdale) 74 bt J. H. Cook (Brickendon Grange) 77; C. D. deFoy (Coombe Hill) 68 bt R. S. Fidler (West Kent) 75.

EQUESTRIANISM

Britain's excellent start

By JOHN R. KERR

The W D and H O Wills Au[g]ust fixture, which culminat[es] with the record ...6,000 for t[he] British Jumping Derby on Su[n]day, opened on a quiet note[ ] Hickstead yesterday with t[he] preliminaries for the Europe[an] Junior Championships. Some riders from 15 nations ha[ve] *arrived to contest the latt[er]* where Britain defend the te[am] title which they have won in [...] out of the past 15 years.

The essential pipe opener [was] divided into two sections, one [for] riders who had been previ[ous] participants and the other [for] newcomers to the championsh[ip]. Over an undemanding course [...] went clear in each division, [...] deciding the placings, with top 25 overall qualifying [for] today's more important [pre]liminary.

Britain made an excellent st[art] when 14-year-old Debbie Johnsey, who two years ago h[ad] the probably unique experien[ce] of being selected and was [...] found too young under a lit[tle] noticed FEI rule, headed [...] 35-strong field. On her rem[ark]able pony Champ VI the We[lsh] girl, three times British natio[nal] junior champion, was one fifth, a second faster than a Swiss ri[der] *Thomas Fuchs, with Belgian a[nd]* Irish riders dividing third plac[e].

The home team was rather [...] prominent in the second sect[ion] when Ann Coleman on Hav[...] Royal and Rebecca Richardson, [on] Relincho, Ted Williams's partner, each spoiled otherw[ise] good rounds with a fault at [the] third of the 10 obstacles. Belgi[um] came out best here, taking f[irst] and third places when Al[...] Storme on Condylus, last of [...] to jump, overtook the lead[ing] German by 3/5th of a second.

On initial impressions Belgi[um,] Germany, winners here in 1[9..] Ireland, who have improved recent years, and Switzerla[nd,] *1969* victors, can be said to re[pre]sent the strongest dangers t[o a] home win. The Swedish team [had] the misfortune to lose one [of] their horses, who split a past[ern] and had to be destroyed.

For the senior classes to[day] the overseas challenge will c[ome] from the United States team w[ho] had a disappointing *Dublin s[how]* and will make their last Eu[ro]pean appearance before return[ing] home, together with the Europ[ean] champion Hartwig Steenken [of] Germany and two Belgian an[d] French rider.

WILLS INTERNATIONAL FRIE[NDSHIP] STAKES.—Part 1: 1, Miss Johnsey (Great Britain, Champ) 68. 2, T. Fuchs (Switzerland, Lady Seu[...]) 68.4; equal 3, Miss M. Deprez (Belgium, Tamise), Miss M. Lowry (Ireland, Bantam V) 71.1. Part 2: 1, [A.] Storme (Belgium, Condylus) 68.2; [2,] H. Schulze-Diecthoff (Germany, Remo) 68.5; 3, Miss E. van Paesscn (Belgium, Pepsi) 70.9.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Palace pla[n] a giant stadium

By ALBERT BARHAM

Crystal Palace propose [to] build the most ambitious a[nd] modern professional socc[er] stadium in the country at a co[st] of £1,250,000 on the edge of t[he] Crystal Palace Recreati[on] Centre.

There are plans to lop several acres of Selhurst Pa[rk] valued at £250,000, for [an] approach to the Inner Lond[on] ring road. The provision requ[ired] by the soccer club is that t[he] Greater London Council g[ive] planning *development* for [the] whole of Selhurst Park whi[ch] according to Arthur Wait, cha[ir]man of Palace, is worth the s[...] they would spend on the ne[w] stadium and environment. Already there have been meeting[s] between council representati[ves] and the club.

Today Steve Kember, the n[ew] captain of the club, will end [the] speculation about his future. B[ert] Head, the manager, said [that] Kember would sign a new tw[o-]year contract with a simi[lar] option period, even though the[re] was some time to run on the o[ld] contract. John Jackson and To[ny] Taylor will sign contracts [of] similar duration. A new coach [to] *replace* George Petchey, n[ow] manager of Orient, will [be] appointed in the next few day[s].

Salisbury

● COURSE POINTERS: Up to a mile, high numbers are favoured in the draw at this right-hand course, *with low numbers best at 10 furlongs or longer.* Joe Mercer is the top jockey here and Jimmy Lindley also does well at this track. The trainers to follow are Dick Hern, Jeremy Tree, Peter Walwyn and Ian Balding. Lord Margadale, a steward at the meeting, has two runners today—Hindsight (2 30) and Whisky Poker (4 0). Whisky Poker won the corresponding event two years ago carrying 9st 4lb. He has 8st 8lb today.

SELECTIONS

2.00 Lovely Woman
2.30 Hindsight
3.00 Nylon Pirate
3.30 Lovely Sovereign
4.00 Cider With Rosie
4.30 Seaswan

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 and 4.0 TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30, and 4.30. GOING: Good.
ALL RACES EXCEPT 4.0 FROM STALLS

2 0—WHEELERS LITTLE OYSTER STAKES: APPRENTICE HANDICAP: 1m; winner £3[..] (5 runners).
1 (5) 111123 Hayrake (D) Houghton 3-9-5 B. McCann (3)
3 (2) 000-014 Monagram (D) W. Marshall 3-8-9 R. Baker (3)
5 (1) 300023 Sky Hostess (D) Blum 5-8-6 C. Leonard
7 (4) 004320 Spring Dew Budgett 5-7-8 B. Sami (6)
8 (3) 043311 Lovely Woman (D) (7lb ex) Marks 4-7-7 T. Price (3)
Betting forecast: 5-4 Hayrake, 9-4 Lovely Woman, 4 *Sky Hostess,* 7 *Monogram,* 12 *Spring Dew.*
TOP FORM TIPS: Lovely Woman 8, Hayrake 7.

2 30—WHITCHURCH PLATE: 2-Y-O; 7f; winner £518 (18 runners).
1 (9) 1 Hindsight Tree 9-1 .... P. Eddery
3 (11) 010022 Sovereign View (BF) Houghton 8-11 D. Keith
4 (19) 000100 True to Form Hannon 8-11 F. Morby
5 (15) 00141 Young Arthur (D) Ryan Price 8-11 J. Lindley
6 (13) Abermass Reavey 8-4 ....
8 (10) 0 Grey Gaston Beeby 8-4 W. Wilkinson (5)
9 (2) *Lusty Len Swift 8-4 ... G. Ramshaw*
11 (3) Mystic Prince Nelson 8-4 ... J. Mercer
12 (4) 00 One-Way Payne-Gallway 8-4 G. Baxter
13 (16) 00 Pamroy Broasley 8-4 ...... B. Raymond
14 (1) 0 Ravarono D. Cecil 8-4 ...... B. Hicks
15 (8) 0 Trouble Ahead P. Smyth 8-4 .. B. Jago
17 (6) 03 Derriair Reavey 8-1 ...... T. Carter
18 (18) 00 Dolben Lass G. Smyth 8-1 ... P. Waldron
19 (7) 4 French Story Todd 8-1 ...... G. Foster
20 (12) 000 Nova Blase L. Hall 8-1 ...... T. Rogers
21 (14) 000 Psomma Holt 8-1 .... D. Yates
23 (17) 000 Sovereign Jewel Cross 8-1 T. Sturrock
24 (5) Towpath Vigors 8-1 .... ——
Betting forecast: 5-2 *Sovereign View,* 7-2 *Hindsight,* 11-2 Young Arthur, 8 Derriar, 10 Mystic Prince, 12 French Story, True to Form, Lusty Len, 14 Pamroy.
TOP FORM TIPS: Hindsight 8, Young Arthur 7, Sovereign View 6.

3 0—OGBOURNE NURSERY; 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £487 (11 runners).
1 (8) 0011 The Kionarides Kid (D) Gosling 9-5 B. Jago
2 (11) 241 Pearl Star (C) Beeby 8-13 W. Wilkinson (5)
4 (5) 10103 Tudabula Ingham 8-9 .... ——
6 (7) 00102 *Spring Blossom Cross 8-8 ... D. Keith*
7 (3) 041 Bold Over D. Cecil 8-7 ... J. Lindley
9 (2) 004 Drumwynk Hanley 8-3 ...... J. Lynch
11 (6) 00210 Sutherland (D) Hunter 8-2 P. Eddery
12 (1) 0332 Nylon Pirate Budgett 8-0 G. Baxter
14 (4) 1044 Mirette Hannon 7-13 .... F. Morby
16 (10) 000300 Eleanor Queen W. Marshall 7-11 ——
17 (9) 000040 Royal Sherry Holt 7-10 ... M. Shove (7)
Betting forecast: 7-2 The Kionarides Kid, 4 Tudabula, 6 Bold Over, Pearl Star, 8 Spring Blossom, 10 Nylon Pirate, Sutherland, 12 Mirette, Eleanor Queen.
TOP FORM TIPS: The Kionarides Kid 8, Tudabula 7, Bold Over 6.

3 30—AMESBURY MAIDEN STAKES; 3-Y-O; 1m; winner £436 (15 runners).
1 (8) 003-0 Conspiracy Budgett 9-0 ... G. Baxter
2 (7) Hearwithy P. Walwyn 9-0 ... D. Keith
4 (12) 0233 *Sovereign Guard* Nelson 9-0 J. Lindley
5 (13) 02-0000 Chinky Charter L. Kennard 8-11 C. Leonard (7)
6 (6) 030200 Cigarette Case G. Smyth 8-11 P. Waldron
7 (10) 400-004 Dresden Doll Blagrave 8-11 P. Eddery
8 (11) 0 Grizelda Forster 8-11 W. Wilkinson (5)
9 (5) 002-002 Lovely Sovereign Houghton 8-11 B. McCann (7)
10 (4) 000000 Maori Princess K. Payne 8-11 J. Curant (5)
11 (15) 000 Miss St Austell Barons 8-11 ... ——
12 (9) 00-00 Miss Swift Ryan Price 8-11 T. Maher (7)
14 (2) 4-40000 Port Meadow Cross 8-11 T. Sturrock
15 (1) 000-000 Slightly Saucy Dunlop 8-11 ... ——
16 (14) 400020 Summer Bells Harwood 8-11 J. Mercer
17 (3) 0-00 Swansdown Reavey 8-11 ... T. Carter
Betting forecast: 11-4 Lovely Sovereign, 4 Summer Bells, 9-2 Sovereign Guard, 7 Conspiracy, 8 Cigarette Case, 10 Dresden Doll, 12 Miss Swift, Slightly Saucy.
TOP FORM TIPS: Lovely Sovereign 8, Summer Belle 7, Conspiracy 6.

4 0—SARUM HANDICAP; 1¼m: winner £475 (14 runners).
1 (5) 000420 St Patrick's Blue Cross 6-9-13 D. Keith
3 (6) 11211-0 Irish Favour (C/D) Breasley 4-9-5 J. Mercer
4 (14) D04320 Darjeeling Boy (D) G. Balding 4-8-13 .... ——
6 (2) 111/0-0 Pharaoh Hophra Barons 7-8-12 ... ——
8 (13) 230320 Welsh Windsor Todd 9-8-10 ... ——
9 (1) 1113-00 Private Walk Balding 4-8-9 P. Waldron
10 (3) 040-010 Whisky Poker (C/D) Tree 10-8-8 J. Lindley
12 (9) 002300 Nous Esperons Walsh 8-8-2 A. Cousins (5)
14 (8) 3-0000F Alsaga Nelson 3-7-7 .... K. Butler
15 (4) 313412 Cider with Rosie Ingham 3-7-7 ... ——
16 (10) 003-0 Gleam of Gold (BF) G. Smyth 4-7-7 T. Carter
17 (7) 011-000 Lartway (D) Fisher 4-7-7 ... P. Eddery
18 (12) 000400- Lively Pageant Charles 4-7-7 D. McKay
19 (11) 0/0402- Smoke Ring Forster 4-7-7 G. Baxter
Betting forecast: 4 Cider with Rosie, 11-2 St Patricks Blue, 6 Welsh Windsor, 7 Irish Favour, 8 Whisky Poker, Nous Esperons, 10 Gleam of Gold, Private Walk, Darjeeling Boy, 16 Alsaga.
TOP FORM TIPS: Cider with Rosie 8, St Patrick's Blue 7, Private Walk 6.

4 30—UPAVON STAKES; 3-Y-O Fillies: 1¼m: winner £422 (5 runners).
1 (5) 1-30223 Seaswan Hern 9-5 .... J. Mercer
2 (4) 01-0100 Pasha Budgett 9-1 .... G. Baxter
3 (3) 011-000 Nonsensical I. Balding 8-12 P. Waldron
6 (1) 042 Arctic Lassie (BF) Wallington 8-3 W. Wilkinson (5)
7 (2) 00-20 Lady Raffles Maxwell 8-3 ... P. Eddery
Betting forecast: evens Seaswan, 4 Arctic Lassie, 9-2 Pasha, 6 Nonsensical, 10 Lady Raffles.
TOP FORM TIPS: Seaswan 8, Arctic Lassie 7.

Relpin rates the nap

By SIMON CHANNON

Bernard van Cutsem, whose two-year-olds include the unbeaten Sharpen Up and the world's most expensive yearling, Crowned Prince, runs another smart juvenile in Relpin (3 45) in this afternoon's Alexander Rigby Plate at Haydock Park.

Although his near relatives Parpine and Golden Pinelopi were little more than selling platers, Relpin looks a great deal more useful following his promising fifth to Pentland Firth at Newmarket recently. He is sure to be better for that run and I make him the nap.

Willie Carson, who rides Relpin, also partners Drishaune, who is chasing a fourth consecutive victory in the Colonel Ashton handicap. However, strictly on the book, Drishaune has no chance with Caleta Prince (3 15) on their running at Ayr last month, when Drishaune had a four and threequarter length advantage. Today, Caleta Prince is 16lb better off plus John Lowe's 3lb allowance.

The Restoration Stakes should go to the consistent Grasshopper (4 45), who ran O Mandado to a length in a sponsored race over a mile and a half at Thirsk last time out. He is probably a little better suited by today's 10-furlong trip, while Vagabond King, the top-weight, might prefer a longer distance.

At Salisbury, Lovely Woman *(2 0), an expectant dam, is having* her last race in the Wheelers Little Oyster Stakes for apprentices and should bow out on a winning note. She scored at Wolverhampton and Lingfield last week, coming with a strong lead run to beat Atrek on the latter occasion. With only 7st 7lb, she looks one of the day's bankers.

Hindsight (2 30), who surprised connections and punters alike when scoring at 25-1 at Newbury last month, is worth following in the Whitchurch Plate. His victims at Newbury included Fire Red, who is reported to be Peter Walwyn's best juvenile.

In the Ogbourne Nursery I fancy Nylon Pirate (3 0), who was second to Intelligentsia at Windsor on her latest appearance. She had previously finished a close third to Blastavon at the same course. Pearl Star, who was beating two subsequent winners in Saltana and Recap when scoring over five furlongs of today's course in June, should not be troubled by the extra furlong, and, with Jock Wilkinson claiming the 5lb allowance, she seems to be Nylon Pirate's most dangerous opponent.

The best race at Catterick is the Wensley Nursery, which may lie between Co-Partner and Jolly Miller. Although no match for King Silver at Redpath recently, Co-Partner ran a sound race to be second and must be respected, but I prefer Jolly *Miller* (3 30), who was third to Jan Ekels and Crawter last time out at Warwick. That pair have since won again, while Young Arthur, immediately behind Jolly Miller at Warwick, landed a nursery at Yarmouth last week.

However he fares on Co-Partner, Bobby Elliott should have a double *on The Canon* (4 30) in the Crathorne Stakes and Crown (5 0) in the Greta Bridge Stakes.

Catterick

● COURSE POINTERS: A low draw is favoured over five and seven furlongs at this oval, left-hand track. Willie McCaskill and Brian Connorton are the jockeys to note. Denys Smith, Jack Calvert, Harr Blackshaw *and Mick (M. W.) Easterby top the local trainers'* table. No Pill (2.30) was favourite when fourth at Redcar last Friday. Doug Smith sends Abergrove (3.0) and Gentle Drake (4.0) from Newmarket.

SELECTIONS

2 30 No Pill
3 00 Ko Sing
3 30 Jolly Miller (n.b.)
4 00 Marie Denise
4 30 The Canon
5 00 Crown

ALL RACES FROM STALLS
TOTE DOUBLE: 3.30 & 4.30. TREBLE: 3.0, 4.0 & 5.0.
GOING: Soft.

2 30—STAINDROP SELLING PLATE: 3-Y-O; 7f; winner £276 (7 runners).
1 (6) *200020 Ghoraji Etherington 9-7 M. Birch (5)*
2 (7) 40000-0 Mister Dancer Blackshaw 9-7 M. Blackshaw
7 (1) 0-0 Church Mouse Poston 9-4 J. McKeown
8 (4) 00040 Gladwigs Calvert 9-4 ...... C. Wigham
10 (2) 030000 Las-Ryn Collingwood 9-4 B. Connorton
12 (5) 30-0024 No Pill (BF) W. A. Stephenson 9-4 ——
14 (3) 00-0000 Silver Passenger Mulhall 9-4 P. Hannigan (7)
Betting forecast: 15-8 No Pill, 100-30 Mister Dancer, 9-2 Ghorall, 7 Gladwigs, 10 Church Mouse, Las Ryn, 14 Silver Passenger.
TOP FORM TIPS: *No Pill 8, Ghoraji 7.*

3 0—PADDOCK HOUSE PLATE; 2-Y-O Fillies; 5f: winner £483 (12 runners).
1 (12) Abergrove Doug. Smith 8-8 A. Murray
3 (9) 000 Clatter Hollinshead 8-8 ...... D. Letherby
4 (10) 00000 Cream Tea Poston 8-8 .... ——
5 (8) 0000 Crystal Girl Tolt 8-8 ...... G. Oldroyd
8 (11) 0300 Geordie Lass Denys Smith 8-8 W. McCaskill
10 (5) 000 Heavenly Dancer Wharton 8-8 A. Robson
12 (4) 345 Ko Sing Supple 8-8 ...... C. Williams
13 (2) *000 Mary Joan M. H. Easterby 8-8* M. Birch (5)
14 (3) 0 Miss Langto: Collingwood 8-8 B. Connorton
15 (1) 00 Primrose Twist M. W. Easterby 8-8 ... P. Tulk
17 (6) Sophy Etherington 8-8 .... B. Lee
18 (7) 00 Strathtay Hanley 8-8 ... R. P. Elliott
Betting forecast: 7-1 Ko Sing, 7-2 Geordie Lass, 11-2 Abergrove, 8 Mary Joan, 10 Primrose Twist, 12 Clatter, Heavenly Dancer.
TOP FORM TIPS: Ko Sing 8, Geordie Lass 7, Mary Joan 6.

3 30—WENSLEY NURSERY PLATE; 2-Y-O HANDICAP; 7f; winner £483 (9 runners).
2 (6) 423312 Say Rapide Denys Smith 8-7 W. McCaskill
3 (4) 4402 Co-Partner Candy 8-6 ... R. P. Elliott
4 (2) 043 Jolly Miller Houghton 8-4 A. Murray
6 (1) 400 Rosa Sancta Beasley 8-3 ... J. Corr (5)
9 (7) 301040 Up and at It (D) J. Leigh 7-13 C. Moss
12 (9) 434000 Treble Seven Fairhurst 7-12 P. Tulk
13 (8) 001 Dilke V. Mitchell 7-11 ...... D. Buckle
15 (5) 000400 Highly Perfumed Goodwill 7-8 J. McGinn (5)
19 (3) *3214 Pixie Amour M. H. Easterby 7-0* L. C. Parkes
Betting forecast: 9-4 Say Rapide, 4 Co-Partner, Jolly Miller, 11-2 Pixie Amour, 15-2 Dilke, 10 Up and At It.
TOP FORM TIPS: Co-Partner 8, Say Rapide 7, Jolly Miller 6.

4 0—COTHERSTONE STAKES (HANDICAP); 1m 7f 180yds; winner £405 (10 ran).
1 (10) 342242 Torbellino (C) Hollinshead 4-8-13 D. Letherby
2 (7) 0-02400 Gentle Drake Doug Smith 5-8-10 A. Murray
3 (3) 3210-00 Laroyse Denys Smith 4-8-4 W. McCaskill
4 (4) 0-00012 Cool Tack Bill Watts 4-7-13 A. Robson
5 (6) 003020 Vanderheyden S. Hall 4-7-12 E. Johnson
6 (5) 3032/3- Lampardal Bill Watts 3-7-9 W. Bentley
7 (9) 000-333 Old Cock Beasley 4-7-9 ... J. Corr (5)
8 (8) 04-0400 Boaster Hbt Jones 5-7-7 ....
9 (2) 0/2214 Marie Denise W. Hall 4-7-7 E. T. Marshall (7)
10 (1) 0/4221 Trim Lawns Chisman 7-7-7 C. Browneless (7)
Betting forecast: 5-2 Torbellino, 100-30 Gentle Drake, 4 Vanderheyden, 13-2 Cool Tack, 10 Old Cock, 12 Trim Lawns, Marie Denise.
TOP FORM TIPS: Torbellino 8, Cool Tack 7, Gentle Drake 6.

4 30—CRATHORNE STAKES (HANDICAP): 1m 3f 40yds; winner £412 (10 runners).
3 (5) 400-232 The Canon Candy 4-8-12 R. P. Elliott
4 (7) 000210 Foley Gate Hollinshead 4-8-7 S. Perks (7)
5 (4) 000032 Court Whisper (C) Gray 5-8-6 B. Connorton
7 (9) 000322 Traffic Leader E. Carr 10-7-12 M. Clough (7)
8 (8) 200310 Rose of France Goodwill 3-7-12 J. McGinn (5)
9 (6) 0000-00 Strident G. Robinson 7-7-8 ...... ——
10 (1) 0000-00 Dire Straits Poston 7-7-7 S. McDouglas (7)
11 (3) 004230 Night Skite L. Shedden 5-7-7 J. Corr (5)
12 (2) 3340/0- Roger's Bet J. Berry 5-7-7 ... E. Apter
13 (10) 00-0004 Tinterne Denys Smith 3-7-7 W. McCaskill
Betting forecast: 9-4 The Canon, 7-2 Court Whisper, 9-2 Traffic Leader, 6 Foley Gate, 8 Rose of France, 12 Night Skite, Tinterne.
TOP FORM TIPS: The Canon 8, Court Whisper 7, Foley Gate 6.

5 0—GRETA BRIDGE STAKES: 1m 5f 180yds; winner £412 (10 runners).
1 (3) 00 Canonbie Key Atkinson 4-9-7 P. Kelleher
2 (4) 00-022 Crown (BF) Candy 4-9-7 R. P. Elliott
3 (1) 00 Floreat S. Hall 4-9-7 .... E. Johnson
4 (5) 04-4000 Hunter Wainwright 4-9-7 E. Sayles (7)
6 (7) 40-2440 Morning Light Crossley 6-9-7 J. Ware (7)
7 (10) 00 Mr Soames Miss S. Hall 4-9-7 B. Connorton
8 (2) 00-0000 Sharp Rumour Poston 4-9-7 S. McDouglass (7)
10 (9) *0/0000- Winschaoos R. E. Peacock 4-9-7* ——
11 (8) 0 Aramat G. Robinson 4-9-4 B. Connorton
12 (6) 0/0-0 Blue Flash Wharton 4-9-4 A. Robson
Betting forecast: 11-8 Crown, 11-4 Morning Light, 9-2 Floreat, 6 Hunter, 8 Mr Soames.
TOP FORM TIPS: Crown 8, Morning Light 7, Floreat 6.

Newton Abbot

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. *GOING:* Firm.

SELECTIONS

2 15 Molson
2 45 No Fool
3 15 Prince of Guys
3 45 Silver Lily
4 15 Princess Saraguay
4 45 Frodo

2 15—WOMBAT CHALLENGE CUP: HANDICAP HURDLE: 2¼m: winner £340 (9 runners).
010- Zermatt 7-11-12 ...... R. Pitman
02-1 Molson (C/D) (7lb ex) 9-11-5 R. Hoad (3)
432- Flying Rocket 6-11-1 P. Girling (7)
PP-0 Carib Royal 6-10-13 R. Hyett (3)
112- Tregolo 5-10-9 ... R. C. Bailey
D0-1 Pinfold (7lb ex) 9-10-7 T. Norman
/F0- Greek II (D) 8-10-5 ...... ——
000- Sea Dart (C) 5-10-3 B. R. Davies
00/ Maverick Twist 6-10-1 ... ——
Betting forecast: 2 Molson, 7-2 Pinfold, 6 Tregolo, Zermatt, Flying Rocket, 10 Sea Dart.

2 45—TORRIDGE NOVICES' CHASE: 2m; winner £204 (8 runners).
2F-1 No Fool (C/D) 6-12-0 P. Jones
0-44 Kelly's Fire 6-11-9 B. R. Davies
P30- Lively Sal 9-11-0 ...... ——
Plume Swing 7-11-9 ...... ——
F4-F Riparian 6-11-9 ... John Williams
U-0 Softly Softly 8-11-9 R. A. Davies
140- Bridgedown 5-11-6 ... G. Mellor
10-F Quixano 5-11-6 ...... S. Brogan
Betting forecast: 5-4 No Fool, 5-2 Kelly's Fire, 9-2 Bridgedown, 6 Quixano, 10 Lively Sal.

3 15—WALLABROOK NOVICES' HURDLE: 2m: winner £204 (19 runners).
00- Samuel's Dream 6-11-10 Capt. J. George (7)
000- Berristead 5-11-7 .... ——
2-32 Cindyr 5-11-7 ... K. Rivers (7)
Donizetti 5-11-7 .... ——
3-33 Many Ways 5-11-7 T. Biddlecombe
40-1 Slaughter Bridge (C/D) 4-11-7 John Williams
04-3 Best Beat 4-11-0 ... B. R. Davies
00-P Double Crown 4-11-0 L. Radmore (7)
00-0 Floating Memory 4-11-0 P. Jones
000- Heron Legs 4-11-0 ...... ——
3 Jolly Judge 4-11-0 ... T. Norman
200- Lady Poaching 4-11-0 ...... ——
0F-0 Mr Shut Eye 4-11-0 H. M. Kavanagh
040- Oh Brother 4-11-0 ...... ——
P0-0 Pardofilio 4-11-0 ...... N. Wakley
004- Prince of Guys 4-11-0 R. C. Bailey
00-4 Sea Raid 4-11-0 ...... W. Smith
Twelfth Night 4-11-0 ...... ——
0-4 Wincrock 4-11-0 ... R. Hyett (3)
Betting forecast: 7-2 Many Ways, 9-2 Slaughter Bridge, 5 Best Beat, 11-2 Cindyr, 8 Jolly Judge, 10 Oh Brother, 12 Prince of Guys, Sea Raid, 14 Pardofilio.

3 45—BOVEY HANDICAP CHASE: 2¼m; winner £340 (6 runners).
212 Speedy Rain (5lb ex) 8-11-7 R. Evans
13-1 Frodo (C/D) (5lb ex) 5-11-5 Runs in 4.45
02/4 Oatwic (C/D) 9-11-8 R. Pitman
00-R Silver Lily (C/D) 9-11-3 ——
300- Hidden Glance 5-10-7 R. Champion
132- Ol. Paint (C) 11-10-5 ...... ——
Betting forecast: 4-5 Speedy Rain, 11-4 Old Paint, 9-2 Hidden Glance, 8 Outwich, 12 Silver Lily.

4 15—AVON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE: 2m, winner £204 (8 runners).
413- Dolge Orlick (D) 9-11-9 Mr R. Hardy (7)
40-U Le Sivo (D) 5-11-2 ... P. Jones
00-0 Saucy Simon (D) 12-11-1 ...... ——
10-5 Longfield House (D, BF) 5-10-10 J. Haine
002- Rock Bottom (D) 9-10-9 R. A. Davies
20-2 Princess Saraguay 6-10-5 R. Atkins
0-44 Roehampton (C/D) 10-10-4 G. Old (5)
000/ Merry Mak. 8 7-10-3 C. Candy (3)
Betting forecast: 9-4 Longfield *House,* 7-2 *Dolge Orlick,* 4 *Princess* Saraguay, 9-2 Rock Bottom, 6 Roehampton, 10 Saucy Simon.

4 45—ERNE CHASE: 3m 1f; winner £340 (4 runners).
0U-1 Rock Mi: (C/D) 8-12-0 T. Norman
13-1 Frodo (C) 5-11-8 ...... E. Harty
440- Ford Hope 6-11-4 ...... R. Reid
P03- Woodbury Venture 8-11-4 ——
Betting forecast: 4-6 Rock Mist, 2 Frodo, 6 Fort Hope, 14 Woodbury Venture.

George Duffield lands a treble at Haydock

HAYDOCK

2.15 (5f): 1, VOSTIZZA, J. Lowe (20-1); 2, No Cloud (15-2); 3, Verily Sam (9-4 fav). Also: 5 Candydate (4th), 9 Tatty Head (5th), 10 Shepherd's Crook, 12 Flora Palm, 14 Goose Bay, Fantail, 16 Go Too, Little Tickle, Clydebank (6th), 25 Home Hussar, 50 Sheepfoot Lane. (14 ran). 2l, sh hd, 1½, hd, ½ (R. Barnes). Tote: £1.90: 56p, 34p, 18p 1m 3.82s.

2.45 (1m): 1, HENRY DEE, G. Duffield (10-1); 2, Revellarie (11-1); 3, Mary of Scots (9-4 fav). Also: 5 Free Hand (5th), 7 Observation, 9 Tophol, Compesite, 10 Palanna (4th), 20 Open House, 33 Sober Sides (6th). (10 ran). Sh hd, hd, 4, 3, 4. (J. Calvert). Tote: 94p; 25p, 28p, 16p. Dual F: £3.60. 1m 43.52s.

3.15 (6f): 1, FIRESIDE CHAT, P. Madden (100-30); 2, Spanish Gold (15-2); 3, Backgammon (15-3). Also: 5-2 fav Don Quixote (6th), 7-2 Sambuca (4th), 7 Electri Blue (5th), 50 Whitestake. (7 ran). Sh hd, 2, 1, nk, 2½ (D. Marks). Tote: 38p; 23p, 39p. Dual F: £1.52. 1m 16.60s.

3.45 (2m): 1, SAUCY MOLL, E. Weymes (3-1 fav); 2, Dialstone (9-1); 3, Mr Barrett (10-1). Also: 4 Sericaria (5th), 13-2 Pathydisc, 7 Kirwaugh (4th) 9 Maidenhead, 14 Level Head (6th), 16 Salerno, 33 Ami. Cellenta, Ellerby Jane, Kings Pastime, Clann Aindreas, Historiana, Pats Day, Taymar. (17 ran). 2l, 4, 4, ½, 3. (E. Weymes). Tote: 38p; 17p, 23p, 33p. 3m 43.76s.

4.15 (6f): 1, LINUM, G. Duffield (9-2); 2, Templecombe (11-10 fav); 3, Reflex (20-1). Also: 13-2 Spick and Span (5th), 7 Two Fishes, 8 Full Sail (6th), 11 Souriciere (4th), 16 Ranillara, 33 Awake, Dedham Lock, Guinea Gold, Precious Tack, Kerridge. (13 ran). 2l, ½, ½, 3, 3. (J. Oxley) Tote: 50p, 18p, 15p, 48p. 1m 17.07s.

4.45 (7f): 1, ROY BRIDGE, G. Duffield (evens fav); 2, Hogan Hills (7-1); 3, Wahtamin (6-1). Also: 4 Smokey Wave (6th), 15-2 Cider Honey (4th), 15 Solid Silver, 50 Mighty High (5th). (7 ran) 2l, nk, 1½, ½, nk. (J. Oxley). Tote: 20p; 14p, 22p. Dual F: 90p. 1m 33.43s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £9.30. TREBLE: £22.75. JACKPOT: Not won. Consolation dividend: £228.85 two tickets naming first four winners. £4,540 carried forward to Haydock today.

SALISBURY

2.0 (5f): 1, RENARD ROUGE, B. Taylor (11-8 fav); 2, Kingdom Come (12-1); 3, *Major Saver (8-1). Also:* 7 Golden Coat, Leather King (6th), 8 Tudor Serenade (4th), 12 Silthium (5th), 14 Endurance, 16 Rhythm, Sweet Gift, Abernoon, 20 Super Trooper, Gilead, 33 Night Stranger, Pawpoosh, Spring Cruise, Mary Abyss, Neon Star. (18 ran). 1l, 1, 7, sht hd, sht hd. (K. Cundell). Tote: 23p; 13p, 30p, 23p. 1m. 4.48s.

2.30 (6f): 1, JAN EKELS, P. Waldron (5-1); 2, Panama Canal (5-2); 3, Race Riot (12-1). Also: 10 Jolie, 12 Jeune Premier (4th), 16 Lacto, Weeping Wonder (6th), 20 Night Vigil, Riboflavin (5th), Sonny Boy. (10 ran). Nk, 6, 1, 5, nk. (G. Harwood). Tote: 27p; 14p, 12p, 16p. 1m. 18.79s. (Hurry Come Up was withdrawn, not under orders, when 9-4 fav. Rule Four applies all bets. Deduction: 30p in £.)

3.0 (7f): 1, SWAGMAN, M. Kettle (5-1 co-fav); 2, Alcindoro (5-1 co-fav); 3, Chateau D'If (6-1). Also: 5 co-fav Sola Topic, Modern Archery (6th), 8 Golden Tack, Ciribiribin, 12 Fluid Power (5th), Two on a Tower, 20 *Thundergay,* Friar Tuck, Master Pilot, Starboard Watch (4th). (13 ran). 2l, 1½, 3, 1, 2. (H. Smyth). Tote: 50p; 19p, 21p, 23p. 1m. 30.66s.

3.30 (1¼m): 1, SCOTT LANCER, A. Cressy (7-1); 2, Bold Strings (11-8 fav); 3, Fair Astrelle (6-1). Also: 6 Polacca (4th), 13-2 Beat Group (5th), 7 Winden (6th), 16 Glenshoon, Thane. (8 ran). 4l, 1½, 4, sh hd, 2. (Ryan Price). Tote: £1.20; 25p, 13p, 18p. Dual F: 85p. 2m 14.38s.

4.0 (1¼m): 1, THE BUGLER, J. Mercer (4-11 fav); 2, Dance Music (5-2); 3, Ryans Choice (16-1). Also: 20 Dark Invader (4th). (4 ran). 2½l, 4, dist. (W. Hern). Tote: 13p. F: 23p. 2m 44.28s.

4.30 (6f): 1, ELIXIR, G. Lewis (5-2 fav); 2, Welsh Advocate (9-2); 3, Palastar (15-2). Also: 4 Ampney Prince (6th), Arctic Frolic, 7 Fearless (5th), 11 Seventh Brave (4th), 20 Knockshannoch, Devious, Gaston Again. (10 ran). 4l, ½, 2, 2, ½. (J. Sutcliffe jun). Tote: 27p; 14p; 16p, 25p. Dual F: 79p. 1m 17.12s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £3.50. TREBLE: £34.70.

CATTERICK

2.30 (1m 7f 180yd): 1, MOETTE, T. Ives (9-2); 2, Complex Girl (5-2); 3, Dainty Eden (12-1). Also 5-4 fav Strong Heart (6th), 12 Sea Blush (5th), 20 Hill Breeze (4th), Top Display (7 ran) ½l, 4, 5, 2, 1. (S. Wainwright). Tote: 70p; 41p, 17p. Dual F: 48p. 3m 57s.

3.0 (5f): 1, WHISTLING VOTE, A. Murray (2-5 fav); 2, Tumer (16-1); 3, Mellormoor (20-1). Also: 7 Test Pilot (6th), 8 Lonely Heart (5th), 12 Onegin, 20 Carnivals Image (4th), Marchesa (8 ran). 4l, 2, nk, 5, 2. (Doug Smith). Tote: 16p; 11p, 20p, 30p. Dual F £1.41. 1m 2s.

3.30 (7f): 1, STARDAO, W. McCaskill (100-30 fav); 2, Glitchemanite (7-1); 3, Birch Memorial (12-1). Also: 7-2 Another Palm (4th), 6 Slitharoe, Follow Through, 8 What's *Left* (6th), 10 *Luna Orbit,* 13 The Star of Sharon (5th), 18 Klingling, 20 Hatfield, 33 Flying Nun, Helsingor. (13 ran). 2l, 1½, 6, ½, ½. (W. A. Stephenson). Tote: 46p; 16p, 23p, 38p. 1m 29s. (After a Stewards' Inquiry, the placings of the 2nd and 3rd were reversed. The original placings were — 2nd Birch Memorial and 3rd Glitchemanite.)

4.0 (1¼m 40yd): 1, LADYFOLD, T. Ives (33-1); 2, Robber Viking (9-2); 3, Jimmy Quy (20-1). Also: 15-8 fav Coffee Royal (5th), 5 Gay Counsel, 13-2 Hascombe Lady, 7 King's Runner, Air (6th), 9 Six Sheets (4th), 12 London Express, 33 Happy Move, Whistling Trial, The Hooker, La Presidente, Premium Blonde. (15 ran). 1½l, 2, 2½, 2, 2. (W. Haigh). Tote: £18.54; £1.85, 84p, £1.51. 2m 48.60s.

4.30 (1m 3f 40yds): 1, MRS CHILD, E. Johnson (7-1); 2, Lizaleen (4-5 fav.); 3, Hard Fact (8-1). Also: 11-4 Secret Harbour (4th), 12 Christmas Dream, 33 Homefield (5th), Gulf Stream (6th), PC's Record. (8 ran). ½l, 8, 1½, ¾ (S. Hall). Tote: 75p; 19p, 16p, 22p. Dual F: 54p. 2m. 33.40s.

5.0 (1¼m 40yds): 1, MONTREAUX, D. Bradley (8-1); 2, Avengeress (8-11 fav.); 3, The Wynk (5-2). Also: 14 Relax (4th), Estate Car, 16 Pike's Pal (6th), 50 Sharp Becky (5th), Incitatus. (8 ran). 1½l, 8, 10, ½, 7. (T. Fairhurst). Tote: 64p; 18p, 11p, 12p. Dual F: 46p. 2m. 49.60s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £8.25. TREBLE: 40p (paid on first leg).

FONTWELL

2.0 (2m 1f hdle): 1, GLENTRUST, S. Hicks (5-1); 2, L'Stranger (10-1); 3, Tabby (25-1). Poker Face 5-1 fav. (D. Browning). Tote: 62p; 20p, 24p, 35p. Dual F: £3.08. (9 ran).

2.30 (2¼m ch): 1, ROGADA, M. Gibson (12-1); 2, Mulligan (evens fav); 3, Princess Fortina (33-1). (C. Barker). Tote: 89p; 17p, 14p, 38p. Dual F: 85p. (8 ran).

3.0 (2¼m hdle): 1, CHACON, W. Shoemark (6-1); 2, Eastern Trust (14-1); 3, Stepherion (7-2). Ace King 3-1 fav. (D. Gandolfo). Tote: 79p; 30p, 39p, 19p (11 ran).

3.30 (3¼m ch): 1, HERRING GULL, D. Nicholson (4-9 fav); 2, Arctic Oyster (9-2); 3, Cloudberry (16-1). (D. Nicholson). Tote: 16p. F: 23p. (4 ran). NR: Princess Fortina, Hay Lane.

4.0 (2m 1f hdle): 1, MASTER KILLEEN, R. Pitman (11-2); 2, Floridian (10-1); 3, On The Level (6-5 fav). (J. Hooton). Tote: 76p; 21p, 26p, 13p. Dual F: £2.92. (9 ran).

4.30 (2¼m ch): 1, FOX FIRE, B. Brogan (2-1); 2, Royal Rake (4-1); 3, Erington Bob (10-11 fav). (P. Milner). Tote: 30p. F: 73p. (3 ran).

TOTE DOUBLE: £38.65. TREBLE: £14.90.

هكذا من الاصل

European Championships—Second Day

Lusis confirms his superiority

From JOHN RODDA: Helsinki, August 11

The grand master of javelin throwing, Janis Lusis, led a Russian flourish on the second day of the European Championships here in the Olympic Stadium. He won the title for the fourth consecutive occasion, stretching back to Belgrade in 1962. Valeri Borzov predictably took the 100 metres title, and Igor Ter-Ovanesian, the long jump champion of 1958 in Stockholm, missed the gold medal this time by a centimetre.

Another vast crowd sent up one of the greatest roars of the day—Finns delight in javelin throwing—when Lusis's spear soared towards the heavens and away to stab rich green turf beyond the farthest marker line. Distance 90 metres 68 (297ft. 6in.) is the best throw in the world this year.

This achievement came in the second round and so snuffed out the hopes that a Finnish victory might be possible. Siitonen and Kinnunen opened their shoulders and lunged in harmony with the chorus of cheers, but that Russian marker flag remained, almost aloof, on its own patch of turf.

Lusis's consistency is remarkable, for apart from his European domination, stretching back to Belgrade, he was third in the Olympic Games in Tokio and won the title in Mexico in 1968. Janis Donins, his Russian colleague, who had woken up this morning as the leading man in Europe this year might have been content with a minor prize.

Borzov is a beautiful athlete to watch; somewhere deep within there is a smooth running dynamo which converts power into graceful movement so rarely seen in 100 metres dashes. None of the strained and painful torture of the run-of-the-mill champions. He is so controlled, in fact, that he takes some of the explosiveness out of the event. He was unaffected by two false starts and bounced, like a rubber ball, back to the blocks for the third try. The inevitability was crushing, and he was out in front in the conversion from start crouch to sprinting and off to a victory by a fifth of a second.

Max Klauss, of East Germany, won the long jump title from Ter-Ovanesian, with Lynn Davies in fourth place, missing the bronze medal by three quarters of an inch. It was strangely a sub-standard competition. Ter-Ovanesian got in his big jump in the first round with a bonus of a wind of 2.3 metres behind him. Davies always seemed to be struggling. There was pace in his running, but not that explosiveness off the board. He was one of the athletes taken into the medical centre for a dope check and it was discovered that he was running a temperature. Further medical examination revealed that he was suffering from tonsillitis but Davies was making no excuses about his running.

Carter and Browne reached the final of the 800 metres, the first with a show of his power in a different form to yesterday's pace, and the latter with one of the most sensible performances I can recall him providing. Carter tackled the race from second or third place and after a slower first lap, 54sec, than in his heat, struck off the final bend to overhaul Ohlert, of East Germany, and show he has struck for the final straight should the last round prove to be slow. With that tough Russian, Arzanhov, and Fromm, of East Germany, there, I doubt that possibility. They qualified in the other semi-final, where Browne moved up to second place quickly and stayed at Fromm's shoulder until the last few strides.

David Jenkins has got over the inexplicably bad patch of the AAA 400 metres final and qualified for the second round of the championship with a winning time of 46.7sec. He flowed beautifully down wind, high on his toes in the back straight, erect and authoritative in every stride, and had a vast lead when he turned into the straight. He eased off into the breeze just a shade too much and had to thrust in the last five metres as bodies came up suddenly on either side. But that little episode showed that if all goes well he can dip under 46sec in the final. There cannot be much hope though for Britain in the 1,600 metres relay for Bilham, last in his heat in 48.1sec, and Robertson went out at their first appearance.

Among the other British casualties was Bull, who failed to qualify for the final of the pole vault. In long years of struggle in this event, very much on his own in Britain, this has happened to him many times.

Rosemary Payne reached the final of the discus, her best achievement since she became an international back in 1963. Her distance, 173ft. 9½in. is seven feet below her British record and, in fact, outside the qualifying distance, but 12 athletes go into the final and there was not that number to achieve 180ft. 5in. Mrs Payne, in fact, was twelfth best, amazingly one place ahead of the Olympic champion, Lia Manoliu, who has exceeded 200ft., but was nowhere near that today, and Karin Illgen, of East Germany, ranked third in the world this year.

David Jenkins eased through to win his heat in the 400 metres in 46.7sec

Today's events

8.15, Decathlon 110 Metres Hurdles; 9.0, Decathlon Discus; 10.0, Shot Men (Qualifying); 10.30, 200 Metres Men (Heats); 11.0, 200 Metres Women (H ats); 11.30, 100 Metres Hurdles (Heats); 12.0, Decathlon Pole Vault; Javelin Women (Qualifying); 16.0, 400 Metres Men (Semi-finals); Discus Women (FINAL); 16.15, 400 Metres Women (FINAL); 16.30, 200 Metres Men (Semi-finals); 16.40 High Jump Women (FINAL); 16.50, 200 Metres Women (Semi-finals); 17.10, 800 Metres Men (FINAL); 17.15, Decathlon Javelin; 17.30, 800 Metres Women (FINAL); 17.50, 100 Metres Hurdles (Semi-finals); 18.15, 400 Metres Hurdles (FINAL); 18.20, 5,000 Metres (Heats); 20.10 Decathlon 1,500 Metres.

(All times BST)

Second day's details

MEN

100 METRES—First Semi-final (first four in each qualify for final): 1, V. Borzov (USSR) 10.4s.; 2, G. Wucherer (West Germany) 10.4; 3, Z. Nowosz (Poland) 10.6; 4, D. Chauvelot (France) 10.6; 5, B. Green (GB) 10.6; 6, H-J. Bombach (East Germany) 10.8; 7, E. Brieger (West Germany) 10.8; 8, L. Bohman (Czechoslovakia) 10.8. Second Semi-final: 1, G. Echevin (France) 10.4s; 2, V. Raragoorgopoulos (Greece) 10.5; 3, A. Korneliuk (USSR) 10.5; 4, S. Schenke (East Germany) 10.5; 5, N. Oliosi (Italy) 10.7; 6, K-H. Kloiz (West Germany) 10.7; 7, P. Clerc (Switzerland) 10.7.

100 METRES—Final: 1, V. Borzov (USSR) 10.3s.; 2, G. Wucherer (West Germany) 10.5; 3, V. Papageorgopoulos (Greece) 10.6; 4, S. Schenke (East Germany) 10.6; 5, Z. Nowosz (Poland) 10.7; 6, A. Korneliuk (USSR) 10.7; 7, D. Chauvelot (France) 10.7; 8, G. Echevin (France) 11.4.

400 METRES (first four in each heat qualify for semi-finals).—Heat 1: 1, J. Werner (Poland) 46.4s.; 2, M. Fiasconaro (Italy) 46.5; 3, G. Bertould (France) 46.8; 4, M. Tulis (Czechoslovakia) 46.8; 5, S. Kocher (USSR) 46.9; 6, M. Kocuvan (Yugoslavia) 47.6. Heat 2: 1, D. Jenkins (GB) 46.7s.; 2, A. Badenski (Poland) 46.7; 3, P. Rom (Norway) 46.7; 4, H. Kohler (West Germany) 46.8; 5, E. Borisenko (USSR) 47.1; 6, C. Nicolau (France) 47.1; 7, A. Faager (Sweden) 47.3. Heat 3: 1, K. Hauke (East Germany) 46.8s.; 2, M. Jellinghaus (West Germany) 47.0; 3, W. Korycki (Poland) 47.1; 4, M. Fredriksson (Sweden) 47.4; 5, G. Puosi (Italy) 47.6; 6, H. Roger (France) 47.8; 7, J. Robertson (GB) 48.2. Heat 4: 1, M. Kukkoaho (Finland) 46.7s.; 2, T. Jordan (West Germany) 47.0; 3, A. Bratulkov (USSR) 47.2; 4, F. McSweeny (Ireland) 47.3; 5, R. Bervoets (Belgium) 47.4; 6, M. Bilham (GB) 48.1.

800 METRES (first four in each qualify for final).—First Semi-final: 1, A. Carter (GB) 1min. 48.5sec.; 2, H-H. Ohlert (East Germany) 1-48.7; 3, J. Medjimurec (Yugoslavia) 1-48.9; 4, P. Meyer (France) 1-48.9; 5, S. Wasilewicz (Poland) 1-49.1; 6, S. Mescerskih (USSR) 1-49.1; 7, G. Larsen (Denmark) 1-49.3; 8, M. Aalto (Finland) 1-50.6. Second Semi-final: 1, D. Fromm (East Germany) 1-48.6; 2, Y. Arzhanov (USSR) 1-49.0; 3, P. Browne (GB) 1-49.0; 4, J. Plachy (Czechoslovakia) 1-49.1; 5, A. Kupczyk (Poland) 1-49.3; 6, A. Fernandez Ortiz (Spain) 1-49.9; 7, S. Hensgens (Holland) 1-50.2; 8, J-B. Fried (West Germany) 1-50.5.

400 METRES HURDLES (first four in each heat qualify for final).—Heat 1: 1, E. Gavrilenko (USSR) 50.2sec.; 2, J.-L. Nallet (France) 50.4; 3, V. Skomorokhov (USSR) 50.4; 4, I. Danis (Czechoslovakia) 50.6; 5, G. Hennige (West Germany) 50.9; 6, J. Tuominen (Finland) 51.1; 7, G. Ballati (Italy) 51.5. Heat 2: 1, C. Rudolph (East Germany) 49.8; 2, D. Buettner (West Germany) 50.2; 3, D. Stukalov (USSR) 50.3; 4, A. Salin (Finland) 50.4; 5, W. Reibert (West Germany) 50.5; 6, T. Kulczcki (Poland) 51.28; 7, H. Hofer (Switzerland) 51.6; 8, L. Baggio (France) 51.8.

LONG JUMP—Final: 1, M. Klauss (East Germany) 7.92 metres (25ft. 11¾in.); 2, I. Ter-Ovanesyan (USSR) 7.91 (25-11½); 3, S. Szudrowicz (Poland) 7.87 (25.9½); 4, L. Davies (GB) 7.85 (25-9); 5, M. Myllymaeki (Finland) 7.85 (25-9); 6, R. Toivonen (Finland) 7.85 (25-9); 7, T. Lepik (USSR) 7.77 (25-6½); 8, J. Kobuszewski (Poland) 7.75 (25-5); 9, C. Tourret (France) 7.74 (25-4½); 10, V. Podluzhnyi (USSR) 7.68 (25-2½); 11, P. Rousseau (France) 7.56 (24-9½); 12, J. Schwarz (West Germany) 7.50 (24-7½); 13, T. Haugland (Norway) 7.41 (24-3½); 14, F. Bendixen (Norway) 7.32 (34-0); 15, V. Sarucan (Rumania) 6.05 (19-10).

JAVELIN—Final: 1, J. Lusis (USSR) 90.68 metres (297ft. 6in.); 2, J. Donins (USSR) 85.30 (279-10½); 3, W. Hanisch (East Germany) 84.22 (276-3½); 4, H. Siitonen (Finland) 85.84 (275-0½); 5, J. Kinnunen (Finland) 80.96 (265-7½); 6, K. Wolfermann (West Germany) 80.82 (265-1½); 7, W. Nikiciuk (Poland) 80.56 (264-3½); 8, H. Schlechter (West Germany) 80.24 (263-3); 9, M. Nemeth (Hungary) 76.82 (252-0½).

POLE VAULT—Qualifiers (16ft 5in): JE. Blomqvist (Sweden), W. Nordwig (East Germany), A. Alarotu (Finland), H. Engel (West Germany), K. Isaksson (Sweden), R. Ivanoff (Finland), W. Buciarski (Poland), A. Kalliomaki (Finland), Y. Isakov (USSR), R. Dionisi (Italy), H. Ziegler (West Germany), H. Lagerqvist (Sweden). British non-qualifier: M. Bull (failed at 15ft 5in).

DECATHLON—100 Metres: 1, M. Juhola (Finland) 10.72sec./874 points; 2, P. Gabbett (GB) 10.85/841; 3, T. Janczenko (Poland) 10.96/814; 4, J. Zeilbauer (Austria) 10.96/814; 5, H-U. Schulze (West Germany) 10.98/809; 6, J. Kirst (West Germany) 11.02/799.

DECATHLON—400 Metres: Heat 1: 1, M. Juhola (Finland) 48.0s./898 pts; 2, J. Kirst (E. Germany) 49.01/853; 3, V. Bogdan (Rumania) 50.2/797. Heat 2: 1, H. U. Schulze (W. Germany) 48.6/871; 2, L. Litvinenko (USSR) 49.5/839; 3, H. Wessel (E. Germany) 49.8/814. Heat 3: 1, K. Bendlin (W. Germany) 48.7/866; 2, J. Zeilbauer (Austria) 48.8/861; 3, L. Hedmark (Sweden) 49.1/847. Heat 4: 1, P. J. Gabbett (GB) 47.2/938; 2, H-J. Walde (W. Germany) 49.3/838; 3, F. Nusse (Holland) 49.7/819.

DECATHLON.—Long Jump: 1, J. Kirst (East Germany) 7.68 metres 957 points; 2, T. Janczenko (Poland) 7.54/920; 3, L. Hedmark (Sweden) 7.51/923; 4, F. Borbrand (Belgium) 7.45/911; 5, K. Bendlin (West Germany) 7.45/911; 6, H.-J. Walde (West Germany) 7.41/903. British placing: 11, P. Gabbett 7.26/877.

DECATHLON.—High Jump: 1, J. Kirst (East Germany) 2.13 metres 966 pts.; 2, J. Zeilbauer (Austria) 2.04/891; 3, R. Lespagnard (Belgium) 2.04/891; 4, E. de Noorlander (Holland) 2.01/866; 5, T. Janczenko (Poland) 1.98/840; 7, H.-J. Walde (West Germany) 1.95/813. British placing: P. Gabbett 1.93/707.

DECATHLON.—Shot Put: 1, J. Kirst (East Germany) 16.59 metres 881 pts; 2, L. Hedmark (Sweden) 15.37/811; 3, H-J. Wade (West Germany) 15.33/808; 4, J. Bakai (Hungary) 15.28/805; 5, K. Bendlin (West Germany) 15.03/790; 6, H. Wessel (East Germany) 14.70/771. British placing: 24, P. Gabbett 12.81/652.

Overall standings after five events: 1, J. Kirst (East Germany) 4,455 pts.; 2, J. Zeilbauer (Austria) 4,159; 3, H. J. Walde (West Germany) 4,125; 4, T. Janczenko (Poland) 4,086; 5, L. Hedmark (Sweden) 4,079; 6, K. Bendlin (West Germany) 4,064; 7, H-U. Schulze (West Germany) 4,042; 8, P. J. Gabbett (GB) 4,011.

WOMEN

100 METRES—First Semi-final (first four in each qualify for final): 1, I. Mickler-Becker (West Germany) 11.5s.; 2, E. Schittenhelm (West Germany) 11.6; 3, I. Szewinska (Poland) 11.8; 4, P. Vogt (East Germany) 11.8; 5, (USSR) 11.9; 7, D. Jedrejek (Poland) 12.0. Second Semi-final: 1, R. Stecher (East Germany) 11.5s.; 2, I. Helten (West Germany) 11.6; 3, G. Balogh (Hungary) 11.7; 4, A. Neil (GB) 11.7; 5, M. Meyer (East Germany) 11.8; 6, H. Flisnik (Poland) 12.0; 7, W. van den Berg (Holland) 12.1.

100 METRES—Final: 1, R. Stecher (East Germany) 11.4s.; 2, I. Mickler-Becker (West Germany) 11.5; 3, E. Schittenhelm (West Germany) 11.5; 4, I. Helten (West Germany) 11.6; 5, G. Balogh (Hungary) 11.6; 6, I. Szewinska (Poland) 11.6; 7, P. Vogt (East Germany) 11.7; 8, A. Neil (GB) 11.8.

400 METRES (First four in each qualify for final) — First semi-final: 1, H. Seidler (East Germany) 52.8s; 2, C. Besson (France) 52.9; 3, M. Eklund (Finland) 53.1; 4, N. Chistiakova (USSR) 52.3; 5, K. Kaefer (Austria) 53.7; 6, M. Burggraaf (Holland) 53.8; 7, K. Lundgren (Sweden) 54.0; 8, A. Fcecke (West Germany) 54.4. Second semi-final: 1, I. Lohse (East Germany) 53.0; 2, I. Boedding (West Germany) 53.2; 3, M. Sykora (Austria) 53.3; 4, R. Kuehne (East Germany) 3.8; 5, M-L Strandvall (Finland) 54.0; 6, C. Frese (West Germany) 54.1; 7, . Roscoe (GB) 54.6; 8, E. Randerz (Sweden) 54.9.

800 METRES (first four in each heat qualify for final): Heat 1: 1, V. Nikolic (Yugoslavia) 2min. 3.7sec.; 2, D. Wierzbowska (Poland) 2-5.3; 3, G. Ellenberger (West Germany) 2-5.4; 4, P. Lowe (GB) 2-5.4; 5, M. Kulcsar (Hungary) 2-6.2; 6, W. Pohland (East Germany) 2-6.9; 7, A. Ramello (Italy) 2-7.5; 8, K. Holler (Denmark) 2-7.6. Heat 2: 1, H. Hoffmeister (East Germany) 2-3.1; 2, H. Falck (West Germany) 2-3.2; 3, R. Stirling (GB) 2-3.3; 4, C. Walsh (Ireland) 2-3.4; 5, I. Silai (Rumania) 2-3.9; 6, S. Schenk (West Germany) 2-4.6.

HIGH JUMP—Qualifiers (5ft 8¼in): Group A: A. Lazareva (USSR), L. Hedmark (Sweden), M. Karbanova (Czechoslovakia), V. Gavrilova (USSR), I. Gusenbauer (Austria), M. Hoebnerova (Czechoslovakia), B. Rechner (Switzerland), S. Hropevnik (Yugoslavia), M. Kolmka (Hungary), M. Ackerman-Thomas (Holland), G. Garrido (France), A. Proskova (Czechoslovakia), S. Lankilde (Denmark). Group B: K. Karlsen (Norway), R. Emonts-Gast (Belgium), K. Mack (West Germany), G. Eistrup (Denmark), B. Inkpen (GB), A. Bouma (Holland), D. Konowska (Poland), R. Gaertner (West Germany), S. Simeoni (Italy), C. Popescu (Rumania), R. Schmidt (East Germany), B. Babosek (Yugoslavia), V. Tshalkova (USSR), D. Bisang (Switzerland).

DISCUS.—Qualifiers: 1, T. Danilova (USSR) 188ft. 8¼in.; 2, L. Muravjeva (USSR) 186-5½; 3, A. Menis (Rumania) 184-11½; 4, J. Kleiber (Hungary) 184-1½; 5, L. Westermann (West Germany) 183-6½; 6, B. Berendonk (West Germany) 181-2½; 7, O. Catarama (Rumania) 180-11½; 8, F. Melnik (USSR) 179-0½; 9, J. Abahazi-Stugner (Hungary) 179-0; 10, A. Mickler (East Germany) 176-4½; 11, C. Spidberg (East Germany) 175-3½; 12, R. Payne (GB) 173-9½

SWIMMING

Youths out in the cold of European pool

By BRIAN CROWTHER: Rotterdam, August 11

The British swimmers and divers, unused to open-air competition, will be at a disadvantage in the third European youth championships which start here tomorrow. They had two training sessions today in gusty, cold rain and rough water at Plompert pool, which is part of one of those large swimming complexes that make the British envious, and the weather seemed ominously settled.

The team manager, Alan Clarkson, tells me, however, that his swimmers have taken heart from seeing a list of best performances by the competitors from the 25 countries represented here. They have a much higher standing among European swimmers born in 1956 or later than they suspected.

As in Vienna two years ago, when the British competed in the youth championships for the first time and failed to win a medal, many Continental youngsters would have no difficulty in winning ASA senior titles. One such is the remarkable Andras Hargitay, who won Hungarian senior championships recently in 200 metres freestyle, 400 metres freestyle, 200 metres breaststroke, 200 metres individual medley, and 400 metres individual medley. As a butterfly swimmer he would rank as No. 1 senior in Britain at both competition distances.

Denise Banks (Chelmsford) has Britain's best chance of a gold medal, for her best time in the 200 metres individual medley is not far behind that of the leading East German and she has the look of an improving competitor. David Leigh (Sheffield Oak Street), Lesley Allardice (Havering) and June Green (Walsall) can also produce the evidence of times to show that they are potential medallists.

The only competition tomorrow is in high board diving in which boys and girls will make their four "required" dives. Beverley Williams (Hillingdon), the British women's champion, is competing and her father, an official with the party, says that they fear most the East Germans and the Swedes.

Other results

Association Football

FRIENDLY MATCH.—Molesey 1, Fulham XI 2.

Golf

SCOTTISH GIRLS' STROKE-PLAY CHAMPIONSHIP (Dalmahoy).—Final scores: 223—S. Hyde (Cotswold Hills). 228—C. Panton (Glenbervie). 242—L. Sanderson (Trentham). 244—M. Walker (Leven). 246—G. Cadden (Cardross). M. Thomson (Aberdeen).

Bowls

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Mortlake): Fours, semi-finals: Clevedon (Somerset) beat St Austell (Cornwall) 24-14; Mail Cart (Lincolnshire) beat Stainsworth Miners Welfare (Nottinghamshire) 17-16. Final: Clevedon Park beat Mail Cart 27-13.

Cycling

TOUR OF NORTH.—First Stage Harrogate to Blackpool, 104 miles): 1, R. Smith (Bantel) 4h. 31m. 44s.; 2, C. Lewis (Holdsworth) 4-31.44; 3, Harrison (T. I. Carlton) 4-31.44.

Squash Rackets

WORLD TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP (Auckland, NZ): England beat Canada 3-0; Australia beat New Zealand 3-0; Pakistan beat UAR 2-1. Leading positions: 1, Australia; 2, Britain; equal 3, UAR, Pakistan.

Hockey

WOMEN'S TOUR MATCHES: Malvern English XI 5 (Darfield, NZ); Marlborough 0, Scottish XI 4 (Blenheim, NZ).

Speedway

OPEN MEETING.—Poole 40 (R. Eide 12, P. Smith 11); Continental Select 38 (B. Persson 9, D. Lovaas 9).

SAILING

Britain win at a cruise

By PHILIP HAYS

Britain yesterday won the Admiral's Cup—almost a foregone conclusion after the disablement on Tuesday of Australia's Koomooloo—and Syd Fischer's 48ft Ragamuffin from Australia appeared with more than half the fleet still at sea last night, to have won the Fastnet Race. In the Cup class of 43, the British team finished second, thirteenth and fourteenth on corrected time and beat the Americans into second place by 43 points.

A fading breeze yesterday robbed the 40ft. Cervantes and the other small boats of their hopes of winning the Fastnet Cup, but Bob Watson and his crew were the highest scorers of the British team, finishing second in the Cup ranking behind Ragamuffin. She kept going on the opening night when others were halted, and she suffered no breakages during the fast run from the Fastnet to the Scillies.

Devising a rig

For Arthur Slater's Prospect of Whitby matters began to go wrong on the opening night, when she lay at anchor for five hours, having kept close in shore after rounding Portland Bill; thereafter she was missing her tides. Morning Cloud and her crew, back in Plymouth at 5 p.m. yesterday, also had their share of hard luck. They suffered from the bustling wind changes on the two opening days, and on the run home from the Fastnet Rock before a Force 7 north-westerly, the spinnaker pole traveller failed and they spent an hour devising a jury rig.

Australia were challenging hard for the Cup until Koomooloo dropped out. As Ragamuffin beat Cervantes, so did Salacia beat Prospect and, as they rounded the Fastnet, Koomooloo led Morning Cloud. Ragamuffin deserved her win. Like Cervantes, she kept going during the critical opening night. During the momentous run home she blew out two spinnakers, including her stoutest, and for over an hour she was without a spinnaker at all as the crew carried out repairs.

Donald Parr's 55ft Quailo to the last confounded the selectors who left her out of the Cup team. She came second in Class I To Ragamuffin, and probably second overall. She was second also in the Channel Race, the start of the Cup series, but comparisons are incomplete, for she was ineligible for the two Cup races during Cowes Week.

FASTNET RACE.—Top Admiral's Cup placings on corrected time (subject to protests and declarations): 1, Ragamuffin (Australia) 76hr 8min. 38sec.; 2, Cervantes IV (G. Britain) 79-0-33; 3, Yankee Girl (USA) 79-37-25; 4, Improbable (New Zealand) 79-52-30; 5, Bay Bea (USA) 80-28-56; 6, Jakaranda (S. Africa) 80-41-54; 7.

NATIONAL HORNET CHAMPIONSHIP (Plymouth Sound).—Third Race: 1, Dry Bones (A. Reynolds); 2, Mojo (I. Gray); 3, Hustler (T. Greenslade); 4, Father William (B. Lull); 5, O'To-San (G. White). Overall leader: Mojo.

LAWN TENNIS

Laver tumbles easily into Taylor's trap

From DAVID GRAY: Toronto, August 11

The sad story of the decline of Rod Laver continued here this afternoon. In the third round of the $65,000 Rothmans Canadian Open he was beaten 7-6, 6-1 by Roger Taylor, Britain's leading player and his conqueror at Wimbledon last year. Ordinarily, this British victory would have been a matter for celebration. Taylor had a shrewd tactical plan and stuck to it doggedly.

The depressing part of the match was that Laver, the greatest of post-war players, fell so easily intoo the trap the Yorkshire man set and was so ineffectual when he tried to save himself. His back hurt him — and so did Taylor's policy of forcing him to take part in interminable rallies.

In their contest at Wimbleson Taylor succeeded by giving him no pace, by making the Australian play the kind of tennis that he hates. Everything was slow and high. He chipped, looped, and lobbed, accurately and consistently, and never gave Laver a chance to hit fierce and exciting shots.

The Yorkshireman put the same chains on him again today and, in the swirling wind, the world champion quickly fell from dejection to irritation and to complete pessimism. He missed all his important smashes, which left him an easy victim to Taylor's lobs; he served badly; he lost his command of length; and, always struggling to deal with balls which bounced high to his backhand an inch or two inside the baseline, he lost his temper, too.

It is not often that one sees Laver throwing his racket away angrily or smashing loose balls over the stands — but all of that happened today.

He stopped looking like the greatest champion of our times and simply resembled an ordinary, frustrated and angry mortal. "Did the wind upset you when you missed all those smashes?" someone asked him. "No it was me," he said, "M-E." He was playing with a wooden racket again, but it did not seem to have restored his old confidence.

This was last year's final in Toronto and Taylor gained his revenge for the match he lost then. The irony is that Robert Maud (South Africa) ought to have beaten Taylor comfortably last night.

The British day had begun with two comfortable victories. Joyce Williams shared the first four games with her Scottish rival, Frances Taylor, and then won the next ten. The only moment afterwards when her command of the match was in dispute came at the end of the first set. She reached set-point and won it, but the umpire said: "game and first set to Mrs Taylor." Mrs Williams looked at him rather in the way that Mary, Queen of Scots, might have looked at John Knox.

She finished in time to see Virginia Wade, a fellow member of the Wightman Cup team, beat Andre Martin, the Canadian No. 1 and until last week Canada's national champion, 7-5, 6-2. Mrs Williams had played the ball carefully in the wind. Miss Wade, restless after two days without a match, tried to hit through it against a base-liner with a fair punch on both wings. Miss Martin was reasonably happy against so much British pace and came back from 2-4, to 5-4 in the first set.

Then Miss Wade began to concentrate, the wind dropped, and she found it easier to lure the neat, pigtailed Canadian from the back of the court. She, too, had some difficulty at the end of the first set. At 6-5 and deuce, she hit a delicate top-spin forehand winner across court. The umpire promptly awarded her the set. Miss Wade grinned: "I know it was a good shot, but was it really worth two points?" She won her advantage point immediately afterwards, and some smart drop-shots made life easier for her in the second set. Her last trick of confidence was to hold service in the last game from 0-40.

There was some more stubborn Canadian resistance in the match in which Francoise Durr, who has been seeded fourth, beat Jane Tindle, one of the more promising young players here, 6-4, 7-6. Miss Tindle ptssesses only a minimal service, but hits her ground-strokes firmly. Miss Durr, who is not one of the game's fiercest servers, herself, could capture the Canadian's service comfortably enough, but the quality of Miss Tindle's returns frequently beat her. In the second set, the Canadian girl took her to a tie-break but was so nervous that she could not win a point.

Whittaker's outbursts are noted

Eighteen hours of rain gave way to sunshine at Manchester yesterday and after alternating between Didsbury and the covered courts at Stalybridge, the Anchor sponsored British Under-21 lawn tennis championships were able to get outside again.

The grass, although a little treacherous, made a miraculous recovery but conditions were such that they called for experience. It was not surprising therefore that the seedings should suffer their first casualties and among them were the two from overseas, the American Bill Washauer, who was beaten 6-3, 6-2 by Michael Wayman of Surrey, and Salli Hudson-Beck of Rhodesia, who was eased out 6-4, 7-5 by Denise Staniszewski of Surrey.

Conditions were such with their tricky foothold and erratic bounce to bring the worst out of Fred Whittaker, the volatile Surrey player. He loudly gave vent to his feelings as he let a 5-2 lead slip away to be beaten 9-8, 6-4, by Michael Collins. Afterwards Whittaker was warned about his language by both the referee, Jim Cochrane, and the national coach, Tony Mottram.

BRITISH UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIPS (at Manchester)

MEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round: *C. J. Mottram (Surrey) bt R. A. Leslie (Middlesex) 6-4, 6-4; *M. J. Farrell (Lancashire) bt R. A. Lewis (Middlesex) 6-3, 6-2; M. D. Wayman (Surrey) bt *W. W. Washauer (US) 6-3, 6-2; *G. M. Newton (Yorkshire) bt S. J. N. Lee (Middlesex) 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; *R. A. V. Walker (Bucks) bt D. A. Hogg (Lincs) 6-4, 6-4; *R. W. Drysdale (Essex) bt A. Compton-Dando (Essex) 6-4, 6-2; M. W. Collins (Surrey) bt A. F. C. Whitaker (Surrey) 9-8, 6-4; P. Siviter (Worcs) bt J. W. Feaver (Dorset) 7-5, 4-6, 8-6.

Women's Singles, Second Round: A. Lloyd (Middlesex) bt M. J. Rank (Lancashire) 6-2, 6-2; D. Y. A. Staniszewski (Surrey) bt J. Fowler (Lancashire) 6-3, 6-2; L. Blachford (Essex) bt M. Bevan (Lancashire) 6-1, 6-1; C. M. Molsey (Worcs) bt C. J. A. Cary (Yorkshire) 6-3, 6-4; C. M. Panton (Middlesex) bt V. J. Leiper (Essex) 6-2, 6-2; W. G. Slaughter (Yorks) bt J. E. Molt (Yorks) 3-6, 6-1, 6-3; *L. J. Charles (Worcs) bt L. Boardman (Lancs) 6-4, 6-3; *V. A. Burton (Middlesex) bt Mrs B. R. Thompson (Cheshire) 6-3, 6-2; J. J. Hellier (Devon) bt W. Baker (Cheshire) 6-2, 6-1.

Third round: *L. J. Beaven (Middlesex) bt C. M. Molsey (Worcs) 6-1, 6-1; *J. A. Fayter (Devon) bt A. Lloyd (Middlesex) 6-4, 6-4; D. Y. A. Staniszewski (Surrey) bt *S. Hudson-Beck (Rhodesia) 6-4, 7-5.

*G. L. Coles (Middlesex) bt L. Blachford (Essex) 6-0, 6-1; *P. J. Moor (Devon) bt C. M. Panton 6-0, 7-5; *V. A. Burton bt C. Colman (Surrey) 6-1, 6-0; *L. J. Charles (Worcs) bt W. G. Slaughter (Yorkshire) 4-6, 6-4, 6-3; J. J. Hellier (Devon) bt L. Wellerman (Lancashire) 6-1, 6-0.

* Seeded player

CRICKET

Middlesex made to pay price

By DAVID IRVINE

On the same wicket which attracted some notoriety in the late sixties, when John Savage and Derek Underwood in turn ravaged Hampshire and Lancashire for 39 and 62 respectively, batsmen again were force to fight every inch of the way for survival on a drying pitch yesterday at Stanley Park, Blackpool. The combination of an unpredictable bounce and a wearing surface made aggression foolhardy, defence uncertain, and confidence-building well nigh impossible.

Lancashire, whose patient, if somewhat laboured first innings score of 189, seemed unrewarding at the time, renew hostilities today considerably cheered, however. In the last 40 minutes, they boosted their morale by taking the first four Middlesex wickets (admittedly including two night watchmen) for only 19 runs.

Thus ended what had been a day of fluctuating fortunes in which Lancashire, who started two points clear of Middlesex and second in the championship table, forfeited their runners-up position at four o'clock but had regained it three hours later.

Bond must have thought long and hard before deciding that Lancashire would bat first, but having done so, was given a steady enough start by Wood and David Lloyd who, though becalmed occasionally, took no chances in their efforts to get the innings off on the correct footing. Lloyd, after batting for 70 minutes and making only four scoring strokes, was lbw to Titmus at 29, but Wood and Pilling built steadily, although Middlesex were over generous in dropping Pilling at 11 and 17. Only the healthy belligerence of Sullivan enabled Lancashire to pick up a solitary bonus point against Middlesex's four for bowling.

Towards the end of the day's play, which began 75 minutes late because of rain, Russell and Smith put on 15 without trouble. However, in the last few overs, Simmons, aided by a cluster of close fielders, removed Smith, Price and Jones, while Hughes took the invaluable wicket of Russell, hitting his off stump as he attempted a drive.

Welshman's 100 off Glamorgan

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

What they will say in the valleys is unpredictable, but a young Welshman, the dust of Cardiff hardly off his cricket boots, scored a century at Worcester yesterday against Glamorgan, his native county. He is Peter Stimpson, a pocket edition of Colin Milburn in build although hardly as lavish yet with his hitting. His 103, scored in just over 4½ hours, guided Worcestershire to 253 for seven. So dire had been their recent famine of runs that this was the first time they had exceeded 200 in the last six innings.

Within a limited range of strokes, Stimpson exhibited a workmanlike approach and a willingness to mete out its deserts to the loose ball. Much of Glamorgan's bowling invited punishment and Stimpson, particularly on the leg side, took toll with 14 boundaries. He was less sure with off-drives and not surprisingly, soon after Nash took the new ball, he mis-hit one to point. Stimpson apparently did not impress sufficiently to gain promotion from Glamorgan's second team, and this century, his first in the championship, must have possessed the relish of a tit-for-tat.

A wet pitch delayed the start by an hour, instilling such suspicion into Turner's mind that he spent 45 introspective minutes before scoring. The horn of plenty that poured 10 hundreds last year was now a widow's curse. With Stimpson he laboured to 80 for the first wicket before Nash had him caught at slip. Ormrod holed out at short square leg for 12 and what chance the day had of bursting into a refulgence of runs disappeared when D'Oliveira was judged leg before trying to force Nash to mid-wicket.

Stimpson survived chances or near-chances at 27 and 55, but these did not deter his sorties to the on-side. The ball which ensured Stimpson's hundred was a half volley on his leg stump from Khan. It was a demonstration of Celtic harmony after all, and the valleys can rest content.

CRICKET

Sussex recover dignity

By DAVID LACEY

A total score of 294 is some way short of par for a day at The Saffrons but Sussex could be reasonably pleased with their performance at Eastbourne, for the wicket, after overnight rain, always gave the seam bowlers encouragement and threatened to punish the more rash strokes.

Certainly Kent ended the day less content than they began it, for at one time, with Sussex losing their openers for a niggardly two dozen runs, the prospect of five bowling points and a major advance towards victory appeared well within their scope. Eventually, however, they had to make do with two which was not quite the figure that the pace near the top of the championship table demanded. Sussex took four points for batting which, while it might make no impact north of East Grinstead, did their dignity no end of good.

Those who know their Sussex feared the worst when Michael Buss, attempting to offdrive Graham and getting an inside edge, was well caught low down by Knott, and Greenidge, turning Dye, was superbly held by Luckhurst diving hard to his left backward of square. Sussex, in such circumstances have been apt to swoon with the regularity of Victorian housekeepers, hands pressed to forehead and bosom. Prideaux proved obdurate however and though he lost Parks leg before to Dye at 66, was still there at lunch with Greig whose nervous start belied the assurance of what followed.

Found touch

During the past month Greig has shown welcome signs of returning to the heights of his first innings in English county cricket when he took 156 off Statham and the Lancashire attack at Hove in 1967. Yesterday, after several plays and misses, he suddenly found his touch and in one over from Asif drove boundaries over and through long-on and then through cover. At 33 he gave a relatively easy chance off Shepherd to Johnson, fielding in Cowdrey's old position at first slip. The catch was hard but waist high and when Johnson dropped it Kent's chances of a quick kill vanished.

Greig sped past Prideaux to his 50 and went on to reach his second hundred of the season, the first coming at Portsmouth 10 days ago. His innings was memorable for the force of his driving off the front foot; 80 of his 113 runs came in boundaries.

After Prideaux had gone, bowled pushing forward to Underwood, Graves, Griffith and Snow offered Greig brisk support as Sussex sought their fourth batting point. Greig went to the second of two catches at slip by Denness, and when Tony Buss was caught by Johnson off the next ball from Graham, Kent faced the unpleasant prospect of a hostile Snow and fading light. However Spencer and Joshi survived long enough to spare them that.

First class cricket scoreboard

Essex v. Somerset

At Leyton.—Essex, all wickets standing, are 296 runs behind. Today 11.30-6.30.

SOMERSET—First Innings

R. T. Virgin c Turner b Lever 12
M. J. Kitchen c Taylor b Lever 40
A. Clarkson b Lever 0
D. B. Close c Taylor b Lever 0
G. I. Burgess c East b Acfield 64
T. W. Cartwright c Taylor b Lever 127
K. O'Keefe c East b Lever 17
D. Taylor run out 0
B. A. Langford c and b Boyce 9
H. Moseley not out 10
A. Jones b Lever 0
Extras (b 1, lb 8, nb 14) 23

Total 302

Fall of wickets: 23, 27, 27, 97, 170, 233, 244, 274, 301, 302.

Bowling.—Boyce 21-1-78-1; Lever 25-3-90-7; Turner 20-7-50-0; East 13-2-31-0; Acfield 10-2-30-1.

Umpires: H. D. Bird and C. G. Pepper.

ESSEX—First Innings

R. E. East not out 6
B. E. A. Edmeades not out 0

Total (for no wicket) 6

Bonus points: Somerset 4, Essex 3.

Yorkshire v. Indians

At Headingley.—Yorkshire, all wickets standing, are 99 runs behind. Today 11.30-6.30.

INDIANS—First Innings

A. A. Baig b Cooper 28
K. Jayantilal c Old b Hutton 14
A. L. Wadekar c Sharpe b Hutton 59
D. N. Sardesai b Cooper 1
G. R. Vishwanath c Smith b Wilson 10
E. D. Solkar b Old 17
S. Venkataraghavan c Lumb b Wilson 2
D. Govindraj c Cooper b Wilson 5
P. Krishnamurthy not out 2
E. A. S. Prasanna b Old 0
B. S. Bedi c Cooper b Old 2
Extras (lb 3, nb 2) 5

Total 145

Fall of wickets: 34, 68, 89, 112, 127, 133, 141, 141, 141, 145.

Bowling: Old 15-5-23-3; Hutton 15-6-28-2; Cooper 12-5-36-2; Cope 11-5-31-0; Wilson 11-6-12-3.

YORKSHIRE—First Innings

R. Leadbeater not out 24
R. Lumb not out 16
Extras (b 1, lb 4, w 1) 6

Total (for no wkt) 46

Umpires: T. Jakeman and A. G. T. Rhodes.

Warwickshire v. Scotland

At Edgbaston.—Warwickshire, nine wickets standing, are 146 runs behind. Today 11.30-6.30.

SCOTLAND—First Innings

H. K. More c Flick b Blenkiron 4
D. S. McIntosh c Lewington b Bourne 0
B. R. Hardie c Warner b Blenkiron 49
J. R. Laing c Hemmings b Lewington 28
J. G. Laing c Amiss b Lewington 5
J. M. Allan c Flick b Bourne 1
R. Ellis b Lewington 69
J. Brown run out 15
K. M. Hardie c Lewington b Blenkiron 11
R. Robertson not out 17
J. Clark c Amiss b Abberley 1
Extras (b 8, lb 8, w 4) 20

Total 220

Fall of wickets: 4, 8, 55, 70, 80, 105, 171, 192, 218, 220.

Umpires: A. E. Fagg and E. J. Rowe.

Bowling: Blenkiron 21-2-82-3; Bourne 12-8-22-2; Hemmings 19-6-45-0; Lewington 15-7-40-3; Abberley 14.4-5-19-1; Fitzgerald 3-0-11-0.

WARWICKSHIRE—First Innings

J. Whitehouse not out 44
R. N. Abberley c More b Ellis 22
J. Fitzgerald not out 4
Extras (b 4) 4

Total (for 1) 74

Worcester v. Glamorgan

At Worcester.—Worcestershire have scored 253 for seven wickets. Today 11.30-7.0.

WORCESTERSHIRE—First Innings

G. M. Turner c Khan b Nash 21
P. Stimpson c Fredericks b Nash 103
J. A. Ormrod c Walker b Cordle 12
B. D'Oliveira lbw b Nash 0
T. J. Yardley c and b Walker 58
K. Griffith not out 32
K. Wilkinson c Walker b Shepherd 4
D. N. F. Slade c I. Jones b Shepherd 0
H. G. Wilcock not out 0
Extras (b 5, lb 12, nb 6) 23

Total (for 7) 253

Fall of wickets: 80, 83, 87, 195, 229, 251, 253.

Bonus points: Worcestershire 2, Glamorgan 2.

Umpires: A. E. G. Rhodes and H. Yarnold.

Gloucester v. Northants

At Gloucester. — Gloucestershire, seven wickets standing are 158 runs behind. Today 11.30-6.30.

NORTHANTS—First Innings

A. Tait c Meyer b Proctor 4
H. M. Ackerman c Meyer b Davey 3
D. S. Steele lbw b Allen 44
Mushtaq Mohammad c Shepherd b Allen 23
G. Cook b Mortimore 10
P. J. Watts st Meyer b Bissex 41
B. Crump c Brown b Mortimore 7
D. Breakwell c Brown b Mortimore 2
J. Swinburne c and b Mortimore 17
L. Johnson not out 19
P. Lee c Shepherd b Mortimore 13
Extras (b 8, lb 3) 11

Total 194

Fall of wickets: 6, 8, 64, 79, 97, 110, 116, 159, 183, 194.

Bowling: Proctor 8-3-16-1; Davey 10-8-20-1; Brown 2-1-8-0; Mortimore 32-13-67-5; Bissex 9-2-24-1; Allen 23-6-48-2.

Umpires: E. Phillipson and R. Aspinall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—First Innings

R. B. Nicholls c Mushtaq b Lee 3
R. J. Lanchbury c Cook b Swinburne 9
R. D. V. Knight not out 13
M. J. Proctor lbw b Lee 1
M. Bissex not out 7
Extras (lb 2, nb 1) 3

Total (for 3) 36

Fall of wickets 15, 15, 19.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 2, Gloucestershire 5.

Second XI Competition

Horton: Northamptonshire v. Glamorgan. No play. Rain.

Nottingham: Nottinghamshire 194 for 8 dec (D. Randall 81) (J. G. Tolchard 62). Leicestershire 157 for 5.

HORNSEY: Middlesex 235 (H. Sayeed 72; P. Pocock 5 for 74). Surrey 17 for no wicket.

Minor Counties

Maidenhead: Devon 172 (A. Donnessa 4-70): Berkshire 92 for 1.

Cambridge: Shropshire 206 for 8 dec (S. Johnson 55, C. B. Gadsby 4-59, T. J. Jenner 4-69): Cambridgeshire; 112 for 5

Stone—Northumberland 188 for 9 dec (J. M. Crowhall 82, P. Timmis 5-39): Staffordshire 95 for 3.

Devizes: Wiltshire 234 for 6 dec (T. Barwell 61 not out) Dorset 77 (J Marryweather 5-15).

Sussex v. Kent

At Eastbourne.—Sussex batted all day to score 294. Today 11.30-6.30.

SUSSEX—First Innings

M. A. Buss c Knott b Graham 4
G. A. Greenidge c Luckhurst b Dye 12
R. M. Prideaux b Underwood 50
J. M. Parks lbw b Dye 15
A. W. Greig c Denness b Graham 113
P. J. Graves b Underwood 30
M. G. Griffith c Denness b Dye 16
J. A. Snow c Shepherd b Dye 20
A. Buss c Johnson b Graham 8
J. Spencer c and b Graham 11
U. Joshi not out 2
Extras (lb 14, w 1, nb 6) 21

Total 294

Fall of wickets: 16, 24, 66, 157, 216, 256, 278, 276, 280, 294.

Umpires: A. Jepson and J. G. Langridge.

Bowling.—Graham 27.2-8-67-4; Dye 24-7-68-4; Shepherd 22-9-55-0; Asif 9-1-42-0; Underwood 16-4-41-2.

Bonus points Sussex 4, Kent 2.

Lancashire v. Middlesex

At Blackpool.—Middlesex, six wickets standing, are 170 runs behind. Today 11.30-6.30.

LANCASHIRE—First Innings

B. Wood b Parfitt 77
D. Lloyd lbw b Titmus 8
H. Pilling c Price b Jones 28
K. Snellgrove c Featherstone b Titmus 6
J. Sullivan c Parfitt b Titmus 38
F. M. Engineer c Parfitt b Edmonds 12
J. Bond b Titmus 0
J. Simmons c Parfitt b Edmonds 1
D. Hughes c Parfitt b Edmonds 0
P. Lever c Featherstone b Titmus 1
K. Shuttleworth not out 0
Extras (b 11, lb 6) 17

Total 189

Fall of wickets: 29, 102, 119, 141, 163, 164, 165, 165, 188, 189.

Umpires: T. Spencer and D. Evans.

Bowling: Price 6-3-4-0; Jones 12-8-8-1; Titmus 35.1-9-64-5; Edmonds 28-10-55-3; Featherstone 5-2-6-0; Parfitt 4-0-15-1.

MIDDLESEX—First Innings

W. E. Russell b Hughes 15
M. J. Smith c and b Simmons 4
J. S. Price c Engineer b Simmons 0
K. Jones c Sullivan b Simmons 0
P. Parfitt not out 0

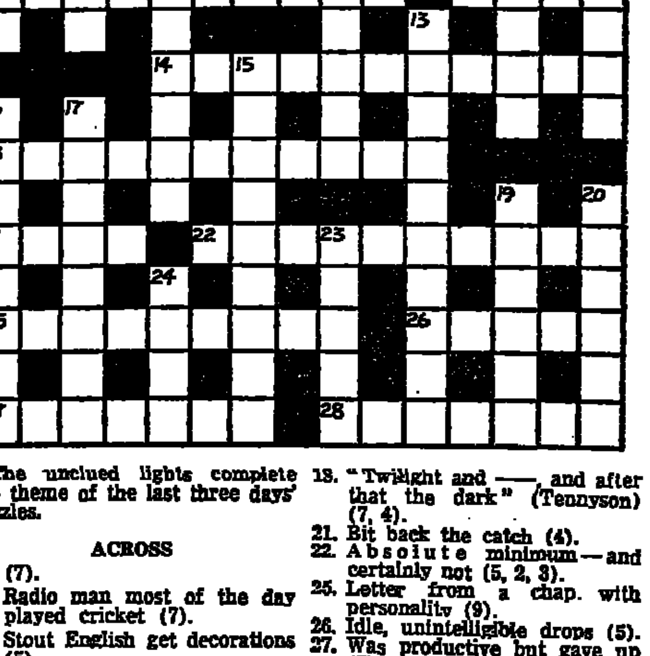
Total (for 4) 19

Fall of wickets: 15, 17, 19, 19.

Bonus points: Lancashire 3, Middlesex 4.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,010

ARAUCARIA



The unclued lights complete the theme of the last three days' puzzles.

ACROSS

1. (7).
5. Radio man most of the day played cricket (7).
9. Stout English get decorations (5).
10. Parnellite head of household (4-5).
11. Piety without love is excellence (10).
12. Opposition to the Youth Leader (4).
14. Break the ice, a pastime causing bad blood (11).
18. "Twilight and ——, and after that the dark" (Tennyson) (7, 4).
21. Bit back the catch (4).
22. Absolute minimum—and certainly not (5, 2, 3).
25. Letter from a chap. with personality (9).
26. Idle, unintelligible drops (5).
27. Was productive but gave up (7).
28. (7).

DOWN

1. Injustices for King George's Own (6).
2. (8).
3. Inside a list I can be impractical (10).
4. Unpaid soldier in Eden's second river (5).
5. (9).
6, 24. (8).
7. (8).
8. Red rising when it's light early in June (5, 3).
13. Log 1 turns into Fidel the alchemist (10).
15. Coloured swineherds on the Heath (9).
16. (8).
17. (8).
19. (6).
20. (6).
23. Part of letter backfires (5).
24. See 6.

Solution tomorrow

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,009

WINECUP■MAURIAC
A■O■A■O■I■T■L■A
FATAL■WASSAILER
F■I■I■E■T■H■I■O
LUCIFERIAN■ANIL
E■E■O■■■U■D■O■I
■■■■REMIGRATION
C■M■N■I■H■Y■S■A
OPINIONATED■■■■
L■S■A■N■■■R■M■C
URSA■TEMPLEBELL
M■O■O■S■S■A■X■I
BRUSHWORK■MAINE
I■R■I■T■O■E■C■N
ARIZONA■VERMONT

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 16

THE GUARDIAN

20 Thursday August 12 1971

UCS plan wins support

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions is to give full support to the TUC's plan, announced yesterday, for saving Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. Its leaders said last night in York, where they are gathered for their monthly meeting, that the plan could be the best means devised so far for coordinating the growing forces of protest in Scotland.

A full report on the proposal for setting up Clydeside Development Authority was given to the confederation's shipbuilding committee at York by the chairman, Mr Dan McGarvey, who travelled north after attending a meeting of the TUC economic committee. He said: "If the Government does not accept the TUC proposals, it is obvious that it is out to destroy UCS as such."

The confederation will be represented at next Tuesday's meeting in Glasgow, to be attended by leaders of the TUC, the STUC, and Clydeside local authorities, by its president, Mr Frank Briggs, its general secretary, Mr Jack Service, and Mr McGarvey. Shop stewards from the UCS yards who are holding a work-in to resist closures of the Clydeside yards have also been invited to attend.

Mr McGarvey emphasised that the confederation was anxious to have the entire problem of unemployment on Clydeside examined; it was concerned not only with the problems of UCS, but over growing unemployment generally in the West of Scotland. About the work-in Mr McGarvey said: "The men had no alternative."

Mr Service said: "We feel that some positive action is needed now on unemployment in the area." The unions represented on the shipbuilding committee made it clear that they do not accept the contention of Mr John Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, that UCS cannot be made viable in its present form.

Mr McGarvey pointed out that productivity at the UCS yards had increased by 87 per cent over a 15-month period and that this had been coupled with a reduction of about 25 per cent in the labour force. He thought it likely that the rest of the British shipbuilders, who had never approved of UCS, had prevailed on the Government to trim down the Clydeside group when it was showing signs of success.

The confederation is expected to reiterate its support for the growing protests in Scotland today. The monthly meeting of its executive will hear an appeal from Mr Roy Grantham, the general secretary of the Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union, for concerted support for those UCS workers who continue to report for duty in the face of redundancy notices. It also announced yesterday that it would pay dispute money to any of its members who ignored dismissal notices at UCS.

Cholera threat to travel

French authorities in Marseilles confirmed yesterday that they had received reports of cholera in Algeria after a British captain cancelled a scheduled call at Algiers by his Greek cruise liner because of the

NEWS IN BRIEF

reported outbreak. But French authorities stressed that travellers were not being stopped from landing in Algeria.

Officials in Paris and Marseilles have however begun demanding anti-cholera vaccination certificates from all travellers arriving from Algeria.

Hunt for boy

Police at Codsall, near Wolverhampton, were yesterday searching for Steven Bissell, aged 12, of Warner Road, Codsall, who disappeared on Monday.

Gaming board post

Mr Thomas Critchley, aged 52, an assistant secretary in the Home Office Police Department, has been appointed secretary of the Gaming Board for Great Britain. He succeeds Mr A. B. Saunders, who is to take up a research fellowship at Manchester University.

Still fasting

Mr Allen Dass, aged 28, of Bedford, who is threatening a "fast to death" until a zebra crossing is put on a road where an Indian boy was killed went into the third night of his fast.

Fire on pier

Fire severely damaged a restaurant on the Southend pier head—more than a mile out to sea—early yesterday. An adjoining dance hall was also damaged. Firemen had to travel in a special van and on the pier train to reach the outbreak.

Canadian to head shipyard

By PETER RODGERS

The Government has gone abroad to fill a top management post in a British shipyard for the second time in five weeks.

Mr Graham Day, who was born and bred in Canada, has been appointed the £15,000-a-year chief of Cammell Laird of Birkenhead. In July Mr Iver Hoppe was brought from Denmark, to become managing director of Harland and Wolff, Belfast.

Mr Day, who worked for Canadian Pacific, a big customer of Cammell Laird, took the reins yesterday after the announcement of a surprise management shake-up.

He said he had not come to sweep clean "for the sake of sweeping clean." There was no crisis in the yard that he knew of. It had a valuable £3 millions boost to come from the Laird group—co-owner of Cammell Laird with the Government—as the tail end of the agreement last year on the restructuring of the shipbuilders.

Mr Day said yesterday that he had dual British and Canadian citizenship. His main experience has been on the other side of the fence from the shipbuilders, as one of their customers.

He spent four months in Britain last year renegotiating Canadian Pacific's contracts for three ships with Cammell Laird, as part of the plan in which customers helped to save the yard. The firm employs 6,000 and has orders worth £45 millions.

Another British shipbuilder, Doxford and Sunderland, yesterday announced losses of more than £1 million.

TUC plans for Clydeside: Councils seek talks: page 5. Cammell Laird and Doxford details: page 13

Security 'forced Heath to sail'

By John Windsor

THE Prime Minister's press secretary explained yesterday why Mr Heath went boating while Belfast burned. He had no choice: to have scratched from the Fastnet race would have given away last Thursday's decision to bring in internment, Mr Henry James said.

"He had to sail for the very good reason that, had he delayed embarkation on Saturday, it could have given a clear warning to the 300 suspects who were rounded up on Monday morning."

Mr James was speaking at Millbank Docks, Plymouth, where he was awaiting the Prime Minister's return. "All decisions were taken before he embarked in anticipation of events. So far there has been nothing unforeseen in the situation," he said.

No one could have foreseen the deaths, but the violence had been anticipated. The Prime Minister would have been taken off only if his presence had been essential for decision taking. Mr Heath would fly straight back to London after docking.

"There is no imperative that he should go back to London," Mr James said. "There is no deadline to be met. It is just that he wants to see the Home Secretary, decide which other Ministers he needs to consult, and decide what points have to be followed up by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office."

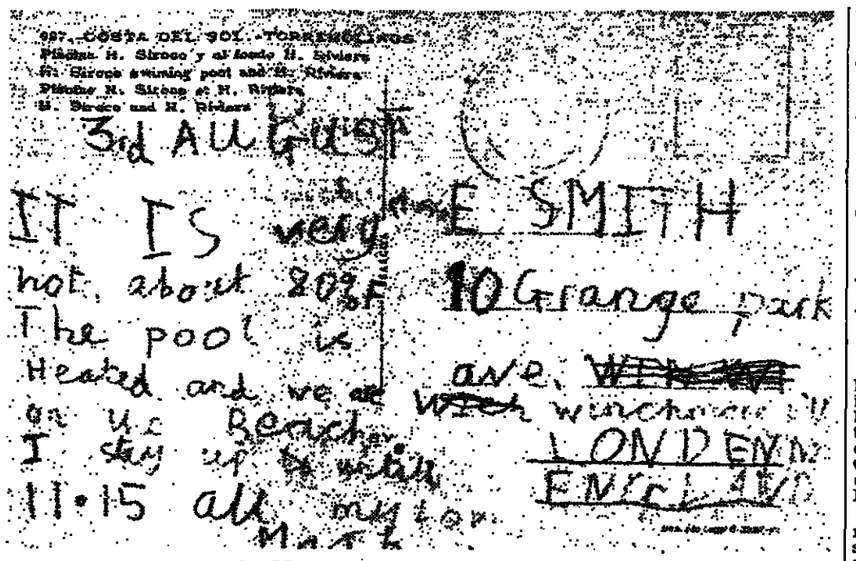
Mr Heath himself breezed into Plymouth at a rate of knots, watched a celebratory ducking, told of his yachting adventure at a press conference, attended a cocktail reception, and then flew to London to discuss Ulster.

There was no champagne. And he refused to answer political questions. A crowd of over 1,000 lined the docks to welcome Morning Cloud. Mr Heath—deeply tanned after five days at sea—was at the helm. About 20 craft accompanied him, including two Navy minesweepers, two Navy fleet tenders, and a Navy police barge.

After berthing alongside other competitors' boats, Morning Cloud's navigator, Mr Anthony Churchill, was ducked by jolly members of the American crew. The biggest cheer came when Mr Churchill announced cautiously that Britain's three-yacht team had won the Admiral's Cup series — the first British win since 1965. The Fastnet race is the deciding factor, and a provisional estimate put the team 58 points ahead of the Americans.

Morning Cloud has only four berths for eight crew. Traditionally, crews in the Fastnet race get little sleep, and Mr Heath appeared rather tired. He said he had radio calls to keep him abreast of the political situation. "They came through from time to time. If I was napping that was just too bad."

A woman wearing a rosary finds an Army sharpshooter on the doorstep of her home in Verner Street, Belfast, during the operation yesterday to clear snipers barricaded in a bakery



This postcard was sent by Mark Shaw, aged nine, who was trapped in rubble when an hotel collapsed near Torremolinos—in Spain. The postcard was to his girl friend Elizabeth Smith aged 10, whose family are neighbours of the Shaws.

Army claims 'going our way' in Ulster

continued from page one

made several guerrilla attacks during the early part of this year. Many of these men had fooled even their closest friends: our Intelligence, combined with that of the RUC, *has been very good, however,*" an army official said.

The Prime Minister has appealed to people in Northern Ireland to keep calm and trust the Government to keep its nerve during the crisis. Mr Lynch's criticism, he said, seemed an extraordinary volte-face. "It was only in January this year that Mr Erskine Childers, Mr Lynch's deputy, said that if internment were to be introduced in the Republic, *it would have the support of 80* per cent of the people in the country. I would have hoped for a more united condemnation of the gunmen from politicians in the South, rather than a condemnation of the means of *dealing with them.*"

Mr Faulkner could not see the point of a meeting between himself, Mr Lynch and Mr Heath. In this respect, it will be interesting to see what Mr Lynch and Mr Faulkner will *have to say to each other* when they appear, as the BBC currently plans, in a TV interview tomorrow. But Mr Faulkner has definitely ruled out the possibility of his participating in the Lynch-Heath *talks due in London in October.*

The military prognosis for the next few days is grim.

Most senior officers, including General Tuzo, see the present campaign of heavy shooting and bombing continuing at least until the weekend, when there *will be a short lull, before* beginning again.

But then, the army believes, the public can be promised a considerable lessening of the urban guerrilla campaign and a simultaneous increase in the *rural terrorists' activity in the* border area. Troops and police will have to be "very wary indeed" on the borders, as the campaign will, it is expected, increasingly be carried out by gunmen and bombing teams *based in the Irish Republic.*

The possibility of imposing a curfew in Belfast and of sealing off roads into the city to prevent the carriage of ammunition is still being examined. "But I hate the idea of this kind of *repressive measure,*" General Tuzo said. "It is very inconvenient for the ordinary citizens and very wasteful of our manpower."

About 4,800 soldiers are now involved in policing Belfast, *with the arrival late last night* o' the first of a batch of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. At least 1,500 troops were required last summer to curfew a single square mile in the Lower Falls; *to curfew all the troubled areas in the city would require half* the Rhine Army.

Mr Faulkner himself has given his first interview since the catastrophic wave of violence, in which more than a score of civilians have died, be*gan on Saturday morning.* He said yesterday that he had been "shocked" by the wave of violence, but not altogether surprised at its scale.

To this extent he and General Tuzo differ in their beliefs. The *general thinks that the reaction* has been "rather sharper than we had expected." Mr Faulkner said that the internment decision had at last succeeded in "flushing out" the IRA gunmen. "Internment is working out re*markably well. It has exposed* the gunmen, which is what we assumed it would do."

Mr Faulkner did not believe that Protestant gunmen had been active over the past two days. The army, however, keeps an open mind, as one might expect a politically impartial force to do.

Red Cross aid

The British Red Cross Society said yesterday that it had sent 1,000 blankets, a large supply of pillows, and 2,500 disposable nappies to Ulster at the request of the Northern Ireland Red *Cross.*

The Ulster death toll is now 21

continued from page one

not want them to be taken over by Catholics.

There was serious rioting in the area during the afternoon *and a soldier was shot in* the thigh, though his condition is described as "not serious." Periodic shooting has continued throughout the day in Ballymurphy, Andersonstown, and

The first of the 70 people who *were freed from arrest arrived* home yesterday morning. Tales of army and police brutality spread through Catholic areas, though many of the people freed told family and friends that their treatment had been "reasonable."

Mr Malachy McRoe, a member of People's Democracy, who was arrested at his home in Enniskillen at 4 30 on Monday morning and released at 5 pm yesterday, said last night he had received no ill-treatment. He was held in Magilligan army camp, north of Londonderry.

"The soldiers were indifferent to us," he said. "But the police were much more hostile. I was interrogated twice, on Monday and Tuesday, but the questioning only lasted 10 minutes each time."

The wife of a People's Democracy member who is still being held said that she had heard from a prison welfare officer that he was in "good spirits." People's Democracy said yesterday that only two of its members had been released and the Civil Rights Association said that all of its members were still detained.

The men who are still being held in the Crumlin Road prison and the submarine depot ship HMS Maidstone moored at Belfast will now be held for another 28 days while it is decided whether to release them, to detain them for a further period, or to intern them indefinitely, possibly for several years. People will be able to appeal to a committee appointed by the Prime Minister in his capacity as Minister of Home Affairs. Family and friends can now apply to the Government for permission to visit, and can also apply by letter for information.

In Bogside, Londonderry, serious rioting broke out again last night after a protest march by women demanding the release of those detained. Vehicles were overturned and set on fire at the junction of William Street and Rossville Street and shots were fired at troops.

Earlier youths had dropped several petrol bombs from the old city wall on an armoured car that was charging a group of stone-throwers, but the car did not catch fire. The army also reported more shots in the Bligh's Lane area, the scene of Tuesday's fatal injury to a soldier. There was rioting in the vicinity of the Rosemount police station, where security forces arrested three youths who were hurling stones and petrol bombs and handed them over to the police.

In the protest march, 300 women and girls from the Creggan estate occupied the Diamond Square in the centre of Old Londonderry. Singing, swearing, and jeering at the security forces, the women crowded against an observation post.

Babies wanted —but no room

A million women who cannot have babies and want the cause investigated are being denied hospital treatment because of the number of abortions being carried out, Miss Valerie O'Connor, newly appointed director of the Pregnancy Research Group, said yesterday.

Miss O'Connor, an Australian nurse who came to Britain on a scholarship to study journalism, said the problems of the women —10 per cent of wives in the country — were personal tragedies. Her group has been formed to publicise research into problems of pregnancy, contraception, abortion and fertility.

A Birmingham doctor, who has carried out the first piece of research, reported today that it could cost from nothing to £4 for a woman to find out if she was pregnant.

The highest fee could be charged by a clinic providing advice for the unmarried. The cheapest way was to go to the family doctor, though test results might then take time. The latest system was the "do-it-yourself" pregnancy test kit.

Festival unlikely

By our own Reporter

A High Court Judge was told yesterday that it was becoming increasingly plain that there would be no Isle of Wight pop festival this year.

Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC, appearing for the Isle of Wight County Council and nine landowners who are trying to stop the festival told the Vacation Judge, Mr Justice Griffiths, that the defendants wished to consider whether they could give undertakings which would finally dispose of the matter.

The county council and landowners had served a writ on Richard Roscoe, of Knightsbridge, London, and three Isle of Wight farmers whose land had been earmarked as possible sites for the festival.

The judge adjourned the case until next Wednesday after the festival organisers and the three farmers had promised not to hold the festival in the next seven days.

Party men JPs worried

By our own Reporter

Magistrates are becoming worried by reports that the Lord Chancellor proposes to ask JPs who are also officials of local political parties to give up their posts with the organisation. They also fear that their husbands or wives would also be asked to relinquish political work.

Mr David Stoddart, Labour MP for Swindon, has asked Lord Hailsham to say whether his office has issued a circular which would debar any officer of a local political association or his relatives from acting as a justice of the peace.

Copies of a circular from the Lord Chancellor's office are believed to have been handed to Labour Party officials in different parts of the country and sent by them to Transport House. A spokesman for the Labour Party said yesterday: "We cannot comment on the matter, but we understand there *is an idea along these lines* in the mind of the Lord Chancellor at the moment."

A Labour Party agent said: "We believe a circular has been sent to the magistrates' local advisory committees which contains this proposal."

In this letter to the Lord Chancellor, Mr Stoddart has asked why it was thought necessary that such people should be debarred from "this form of public service" if they were to be debarred an intolerable and unwarranted situation would arise. People interested in public affairs were likely to be rather better JPs than worse because of their interest.

The Lord Chancellor's office would make no comment yesterday other than that it would reply to Mr Stoddart's letter.

A woman who has recently been sworn in as a magistrate, and whose husband is an official of a local political party said yesterday: "This would be a blow to us. We would be to both ways. I would not want a husband to give up his work and he would not want me to resign."

A Labour Party official said the idea would be detrimental to both parties. It would create of the best, most active members of the parties in many cases.

Soft talking firemen

Two firemen grappled 90 above a crowded street in Ne castle upon Tyne yesterday w a man who threatened to jun They talked for 90 minutes fore grabbing the man a bringing him down a turntal ladder.

The man, Mr Alan Dougl aged 27, of Longhirst, West D ton, Newcastle, told them th his wife had left him and th two children. He carried plastic bag containing petrol a said he would throw it o anyone who tried to hold hi When told that he might set roof on fire, he handed it ov

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

	C	F
Ajaccio	F	30	86
Alexandria			
Algiers	F	32	90
Amsterdm	F	17	63
Athens	F	28	82
Barcelna	C	27	81
Beirut	S	29	84
Belfast	C	15	59
Belgrade	S	28	82
Berlin	C	29	84
Bermuda			
Biarritz	C	20	68
Birmghm	C	16	61
Blackpl	C	17	63
Bordeaux	C	20	68
Boulgne	C	16	61
Bristol	C	16	61
Brussels	C	18	61
Budapest	S	27	81
Cardiff	C	16	61
Casblnca	F	24	75
Chicago			
Cologne	F	4	75
Copnhgn	C	20	68
Corfu	S	31	88
Dublin	C	16	61
Dubrvnk	S	29	84
Edinbrgh	C	16	61
Faro	S	24	75
Florence	F	32	90
Frankft	F	24	75
Funchal	F	21	70
Geneva	F	22	72
Gibraltar	S	25	77
Glasgow	C	15	59
Guernsey	C	17	63
Helsinki	F	22	72
Innsbrck	F	24	75
Inverness	R	13	55
Istanbul	S	25	77
Jersey	C	20	68
L Palmas	F	26	79
Lisbon	S	23	73
Locarno	F	24	75
London	F	20	68
Luxemb'g	F	18	64
Luxor	S	41	106
Madrid	F	30	86
Majorca	C	29	84
Malaga	S	29	84
Malta	F	29	84
Mnchstr	C	15	59
Milan	F	27	81
Miami			
Montreal			
Moscow	C	22	72
Munich	S	25	77
Naples	S	30	86
Newcstle	C	17	63
N York			
Nice	F	31	81
Nicosia	S	33	91
Oporto	F	22	72
Oslo	S	20	68
Ottawa			
Paris	C	21	70
Prague	F	29	84
Rykjavik	S	14	57
Rhodes	F	29	84
Rome	S	28	82
Rnldsway	C	16	61
Salzburg	F	27	81
Sichhm	F	21	70
Strasbrg	C	21	70
Tangier	S	25	73
Teneriffe	C	19	66
Tel-Aviv	F	29	84
Toronto			
Tunis	S	31	88
Valencia	F	29	84
Venice	S	29	84
Vienna	C	28	82
Warsaw	S	28	82
Zurich	R	21	70

C. cloudy; F. fair; R. rain; S. sunny.

SEA PASSAGES

S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Slight, becoming moderate.

English Channel (E): Moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: *Moderate, perhaps rough.*

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs	Rain in	Max. temp C	Max. temp F	Wthr (day)
EAST COAST					
Whitby	1.4	1.58	16	61	Rain
Scarborough	0.5	1.81	16	60	Rain
Filey	—	1.64	16	60	Rain
Bridlington	—	2.68	16	60	Rain
Cleethorpes	—	—	17	62	Cloudy
Skegness	—	.41	16	60	Cloudy
Cromer	—	.08	17	63	Rain
Gorleston	0.1	—	17	63	Dry
Clacton	0.5	—	18	64	Cloudy
Southend	2.5	.02	19	66	Cloudy
Whitstable	2.5	—	19	66	Cloudy
Herne Bay	1.7	.01	18	65	Cloudy
Margate	0.1	.01	18	64	Cloudy
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	1.2	.01	19	66	Cloudy
Hastings	1.3	—	19	66	Cloudy
Eastbourne	6.5	—	19	67	Sunny
Brighton	5.5	—	19	67	Sunny
Worthing	4.1	—	19	67	Sunny
Littlehampton	4.6	—	19	66	Sunny
Bognor	6.3	—	19	66	Sunny
Hayling I.	6.0	.16	19	67	Sunny
Southsea	5.2	—	19	67	Sunny
Ryde	7.1	—	20	68	Sunny
Sandown	7.8	—	22	71	Sunny
Shanklin	8.1	—	19	67	Sunny
Ventnor	8.0	—	19	66	Sunny
Bournemouth	8.2	—	20	68	Sunny
Poole	8.1	—	20	68	Sunny
Swanage	6.8	—	19	66	Sunny
Weymouth	4.1	—	19	67	Sunny
Teignmouth	0.5	.01	19	67	Shwrs
Torquay	1.5	—	19	66	Cloudy
Penzance	5.8	.02	20	68	Shwrs
Exmouth	1.7	—	18	64	Dry
WEST COAST					
Douglas	1.2	—	17	63	Cloudy
Morecambe	0.5	.44	17	63	Cloudy
Blackpool	0.5	.45	17	63	Cloudy
Southport	2.5	.86	16	60	Cloudy
Prestatyn	1.7	.48	17	63	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	1.6	.11	16	61	Cloudy
Llandudno	1.6	.16	17	63	Cloudy
Anglesey	2.0	.12	17	63	Dry
Aberystwyth	4.7	—	17	63	Sunny
Ilfracombe	5.8	—	18	65	Sunny
Newquay	5.9	—	18	65	Cloudy
Is. of Scilly	8.9	—	20	68	Sunny
INLAND					
Ross-on-Wye	2.1	.24	19	66	Cloudy
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	8.2	—	15	59	Sunny
Wick	0.5	.27	15	59	Showers
Stornoway		.08	14	57	Showers
Kinloss	0.2	—	17	63	Cloudy
Dyce	1.2	—	16	61	Cloudy
Tiree	5.5	.04	16	61	Dry
Leuchars	0.9	—	18	64	Cloudy
Dunbar	3.3	—	16	61	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	1.9	—	16	61	Dry
Eskdalemuir	1.1	—	16	61	Dry
N. IRELAND					
Belfast	1.8	.01	17	63	Showers

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham . 9 10 p.m. to 5 15 a.m.
Bristol . . . . 9 10 p.m. to 5 12 a.m.
London . . . . . 9 00 p.m. to 5 12 a.m.
Nottingham . 9.10 p.m. to 5.12 a.m.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Br. . 6 27 a.m. ... 6 30 p.m.
Dover . . . . . 3 39 a.m. ... 3 56 p.m.

SUN RISES ... 5 40 a.m.
SUN SETS ... 8 29 p.m.

MOON RISES 10 19 p.m.
MOON SETS . 2 57 p.m.
MOON: Last qtr August 13

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where rising; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

Cosmos 71: (Aug. 13) 2.12-2.15 ENE* 60ENE ENE and 3.48-3.55 W 45NNW ENE.

Agena: 22.30-22.33 NNW 55NNE ESE.*

Pageos A: (Aug 13) 2.32-3.06 ENE 15 NNE N.

LONDON READINGS

From 7 p.m. Tuesday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min. temp. 14C (57F). From 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max. temp. 20C (68F). Total period: Rainfall, trace. Sunshine, 4.2hrs.

Mostly dry, with cloud

A weak ridge of high pressure over E England will move to the North Sea as a trough advances over W and S parts of the British Isles. NE Scotland will have sunny intervals and isolated showers. Ireland and W areas of Britain will be rather cloudy with rain at times. SE Scotland and the *half of England will start mostly* dry but cloudy weather with occasional rain will later spread from the W. Temperatures will be near normal.

London, E Anglia, E Midlands, Cent S, E, Cent, N England: Mostly dry at first with bright spells becoming cloudy with some rain. Wind S to SW moderate or fresh. Max temp. 20C (68F).

W Midlands, Channel Islands, England, Wales: Rather cloudy with rain at times. Some bright intervals later in day. Wind S, veering moderate or fresh but strong at times on coasts. Max. temp. 19C (66F).

Lake District, Argyll, SW Scotland, Glasgow, NW England, Isle of Man: Some bright intervals early but mostly cloudy with rain at times later. Wind SE to S, moderate or fresh. Max. temp. 18C (64F).

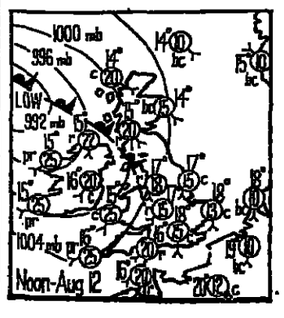
Borders, NE England, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Edinburgh, E Scotland, Cent Highlands: Mostly dry with bright spells at first. More cloudy later with occasional rain in places. Wind S, moderate or fresh. Max. temp. 19C (66F).

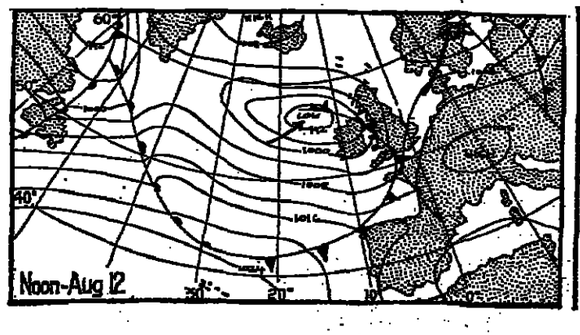
Orkney, Shetland, Caithness: Sunny intervals and isolated light showers. Wind SE, light or moderate. Max temp. 18C (52F).

NW Scotland: Sunny intervals at first. Rather cloudy later with occasional rain. Wind SE fresh. Max temp. 17C (63F).

N Ireland: Mostly cloudy with rain at times. Wind S to SE, fresh. Max. temp 17C (63F).

Outlook: Changeable with rain at times in most districts but sunny intervals and near normal temperatures.





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